ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,749—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th Dec.
			1903
* ARABIA	903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st „
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th „
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th „
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1902.

THE DIRECTORS of the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL Co., beg to intimate that the PASSENGER RATES to and from INDIAN PORTS will be as follows from the 1st of January, 1903 :—

BY MAIL STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

		£	Rs.
From and to	LONDON	£52	Rs. 780
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£48	„ 720
Do. do.	BRINDISI	£48	„ 720

SECOND SALOON "A" Accommodation.

		£	Rs.
From and to	LONDON	£38	Rs. 570
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£36	„ 540

SECOND SALOON "B" Accommodation.

		£	Rs.
From and to	LONDON	£32	Rs. 480
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£30	„ 450

BY INTERMEDIATE (NON-MAIL) STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

		£	Rs.
From and to	LONDON	£42	Rs 630
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£40	„ 600

SECOND SALOON.

		£	Rs.
From and to	LONDON	£32	Rs. 480
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£30	„ 450

RETURN TICKETS are issued at a Fare and a half of the above Rates, available for Two years.

Railway Tickets for the land journey between London and Marseilles and vice versa can be obtained at the Company's Offices at the prices at which they are issued to the Company, and which are at present. First Class £5. 13s. 11d. Second Class £4. 11s. 7d. or at the equivalent in Rupees at the Rate of 1/4d. The Train de Luxe Tickets (Sleeping accommodation) for first Class Passengers are obtainable at the Rate paid by the Company, viz., £2. 15s. 0d. in addition to the ordinary Railway Fare.

A limited number of Through Tickets including Rail (Train de Luxe) are issued to Passengers via Brindisi at the combined rate for Sea and Rail applicable to the Marseilles route.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec. 1902
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990, 2nd Class Rs. 536-4, Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG, VIA SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,011 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 23rd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Fire ma... Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co , London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904
TONKIN	6.363	Schmitz	7th May 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X...., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	6th Jan., 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th December, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London ; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

CHRISTMAS 1902.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

XMAS CAKES.

		Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	... ...	1	0	per lb.
Do. do. Chocolate Iced	... ...	1	4	„
Do. do. Almond Iced	... ...	1	8	„

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND
AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS
REQUISITES.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE GREAT

DELHI DURBAR.

GLARE GLASSES.

Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks Steel, Rs. 6 ; Nickel, Rs. 10 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

BINOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechanical Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

	Rs.	a.
No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122	8
No. 30 do. 9 „	141	4
No. 40 do. 12 „	160	0
"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India	:2	0
Aitchison's Patent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are made entirely of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch	45	0

MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

	Rs.	a.
No. 30, magnifying 9 times	Rs. 56	0
No. 40 do 12 „	64	0

TELESCOPES.

Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

	Rs.	a.
Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20	0
Ditto. do. Oxidized mounts	22	8
Ditto. larger size, 19 lines objective, closed 10 in., extended 30 in. including case	25	0
Ditto. do. oxidized mounts	27	8
Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw extended 24 3-4 in., including case	60	0
Ditto. do. closed 30 in., 25 lines Objective Lens	85	0

WRIST WATCHES.

MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH
THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

	Rs.	a.
Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32	0
Crystal face Real Silver Case, with Leather Wristlet	42	8
Crystal face Gold case	160	0

The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.

	Rs.	a.
Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Strop	25	0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	32	0

POCKET WATCHES.

The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

	Rs.
Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case	Rs. 35
Real Silver Do. do.	„ 50
Do. Hunting case	„ 55
Do. Half-hunting case	„ 60

ORMOLU CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a life-time.

Timepieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From .... Rs. 35

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.

In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

	Rs.
4 in. Dial Time-piece	Rs. 55
4 „ Striking Clock	„ 65
6 „ Time-piece	„ 75
6 „ Striking Clock	„ 90
Cheaper Drums from	„ 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Rs.	as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags	From	57	0
Gentlemen's Do.	„	140	0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and	„	35	0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases	„	18	0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips	„	8	0
Silver-cased Gold mounted Amber Cigarette Tubes	„	12	0
Silver Sovereign Purses	„	8	8
Do, with Watch combined	„	23	0
Gents' Silver Card Cases	„	10	0
Ladies' Do. do.	„	18	0
Silver Match Boxes	„	3	0
Silver Key Chains	„	12	0
Silver Cigar Cutters	„	5	0
Silver Cigarette Cases	„	18	0
Silver Manicure Sets	„	21	0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases	„	2	0
Gold Do. do	„	36	0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases	„	11	0
Gun Metal Card cases	„	12	0
Gun Metal Pencils	„	3	8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	„	50	0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks	„	20	0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes	„	40	0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags	„	90	0

AND HOST OF OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS. OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS
SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS' LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE DEPOTS of this SOCIETY, both in BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, will be CLOSED on CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAY.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, hereby notifies that the Storm-water Reservoir at Clark Road is DECLARED to be, on and after the 1st JANUARY, 1903, a place where Horses may be TRAINED or BROKEN and that from that date any person found training or breaking Horses on the CHAUPATI FORESHORE will be LIABLE TO PROSECUTION under Section 118 of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th December 1902.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM RAMSAY, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM RAMSAY, of His Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, late of Clevelands Basset in the County of Hants, England, European, deceased, are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, DUNLOP and CARDALE, Solicitors, for VERNON B. F. BAYLEY, the Administrator of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, at their office at Treacher's Buildings, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within one-month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to those claims of which notice has been received—Dated this 18th day of December, 1902.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS propose to CLOSE THE BOARDING SCHOOL at CHRISTMAS and RE-OPEN it at Khandala on or about January 15th. Applications should be made to

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Peter's Girls' School.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

DELHI.

LAURIES HOTEL.

FEW ROOMS AVAILABLE

FOR DARBAR.

APPLY EARLY.

Delhi, 15th December, 1902.

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THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and NEW CLASSES commence on the 12th JANUARY, 1903. The Subjects taught practically include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling, and Locomotive Engineering. The Complementary Science Subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine-Drawing, and Light, Heat and Magnetism. Applications should be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 2nd January, 1903. Applicants must state the Course of Instruction they wish to take, and will be examined in that course only. Programme giving full Particulars of the Courses of Instruction, &c., can be obtained from the PRINCIPAL, on payment of Annas Four.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hony. Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

COMPRISING THE

G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, SHORT LENGTHS OF RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, WHEELS AND TYRES WASTE PAPER, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th December, 1902, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper, at Jhansi.

TENDERS—These must be made on the Company's authorized Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of a contract failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of the Offer.

NOTE—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper' Office, Parel, 9th December, 1902.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

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7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SALVED GOODS (recovered from a sunken Prow No. 4125, "Rampursad"), damaged bales of Country Piece-goods, and Gunny Bags, Bags of Rice, Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

Under instructions from Mr. Hajee Sakoor Hajee Cassum, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on account of the underwriters, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., at Carnac Bunder, North Wharf, the following sea-water damaged goods, viz:—

S. C.—38-42—5 bls. 500 Ps. country piece-goods 2¾ lbs(damaged
" —43-47—5 " 300 " " " 3¼ " "
" —48-52—5 " 300 " " " 3½ " "
" —53-54—2 " 100 " " " 6½ " "
" —55-56—2 " 400 pairs " chudders 50" ×4½ yd's "
" —57-61—5 " 300 Ps. " piece-goods 3¾ lbs "
" —62-71—10 " 1000 " " " 2¼ " "
" — 72—1 " 200 pairs " chudders 50" ×4½ yd's "
" — 73—1 " 100 " " " 58" ×6 " "
" —74-0—2 " 100 Ps. " long-cloth 6 lbs " "
" — 76—1 " 250 pairs " chudders 45" ×4½ yd's "
" —77-78—2 " 800 " " " 39" ×4 " "
" —79-81—3 " 1200 " " " 36 ×4 " "
" — —125 bundles corrugated iron sheets 125 cwts "
" — —3 bales 900 gunny bags (damaged).
H S H C—3 " 100 " " "
" —108 bags rice (damaged).

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1902.

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NEW YEAR, 1903.

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED

AGENTS for Bombay to secure Orders on Samples and Pricelists for VINCENT, YESHWANT & Co.

TERMS:—Fixed Commission only.

Apply to
VINCENT, YESHWANT & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

SEND to VEST & Co., Mount Road, Madras, for ROSS'S 20TH CENTURY CALENDAR. In neat Red Frame to stand on table. Each month in clear bold type. NO REFILLS NECESSARY. Price Rs. 2. CHEAP—NOVEL—USEFUL.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.

PAREL TANK ROAD,

ALL kinds of poultry, sucking pigs, and rabbits for sale at the above address. Customers are requested to be kind enough to send in their orders as early as possible in the day. The farm is entirely under European management. List of prices can be obtained from, and orders must be sent to,

MRS. BAKER,
The "Rosery,"
Victoria Road, Byculla, Telephone No. 1014.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

THE ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Basar St. Calcutta.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As 8. A very useful book for family use.

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.

M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

OF VARIETIES AND LATEST STYLES,

from ½ Anna to Rs. 5 each.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
Dealers in Stationery and Drawing Materials,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 77 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS, have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 10½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5
" 6 Months	4½
" 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Ipoh (Perak), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu, (Philli-pines), Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hamburg, Hankow, Hiogo, Iloilo, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POON

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£93	= + 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/4 ex	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= "
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/8	= "
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 3/8	= "
2 months hence	22 3/8	= "
Spot in New York	48 3/8	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·43 1/2	= — 1/2
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= "
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= "
6 " " " "	3 3/4 pr ct	= "
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	= "
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 pr ct	= "
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 3/4 pr ct	=
7 day market loans	4 pr ct	= + 1/4

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 8 1-2d.

Rapeseed—Brown 31 3-4 Dec.-Jan. Business done 1 Tone steady.

Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4·54 plus 2 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed dull.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50	
+3	+3	+3	+2	
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.	Aug.-Sept
4·51	4·51	4·51	4·51	4·46
+3	+2	+2	+2	+2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	37,000 bales.
" Do. last year	48,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 "
" " Continent	32,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·70
Futures, month of Dec.	8·53 — 1
Do. do. March	8·35

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-4
Futures month of March	8·32
Do. June	8·44 plus 2
Tone at close	steady.
Cotton total visible supply	3,490,000 bales.
" of which is East Indian.	86,000 "
" Total stock in London	7,000 "
" Quantity in sight	6,130,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 20th December, 1902:—

Cotton	8,941 cwts.
Wheat	3,434 "
Linseed	1,152 "
Rapeseed	647 "
Gingellyseed	22,780 "
Poppyseed	214 "
Groundnuts	51 "
Castorseed	4,001 "
Rice	2,332 "
Myrabollams	3,986 "
Cottonseed	21,044 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Ex s s Egypt:

Silver Bullion	Rs. 13,90,481	from London
Gold Bullion	" 2,30,400	
Gold Coin	" 21,000	from Marseilles

BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight.		117 1-2
Shanghai	30 "	"	163½
Japan	30 "	"	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97-4
1st Settlement	Rs. 97-3

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	18th Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready		8 6
Forward April-May		7 13
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready		5 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready		5 14
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May		6 5
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		6
Ready		8
Forward April-May		7 10
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	23 4 to	23 8
Forward April-May.		23 12
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby		35 12
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		
Howree Khandesh Ready		37 4½
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.		36 8
25 " "		36 0
50 " "		34 8
Black Kutnee		32 4

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 20th December, compared with the previous week:—

ASSETS.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	4,93,218	Decrease.
Other Deposits		2,86,951	Decrease.
Credits Undrawn		1,47,815	Decrease.
LIABILITIES.			
Government Securities		6,13,255	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities		15,300	Decrease.
Credits on Securities		3,89,361	Decrease.
Loans do.		2,94,708	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased		3,86,900	Increase.
Balance with other Banks		66,418	Increase.
Cash		91,818	Decrease.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	13,000

Dec.Jan.	Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·51	4·51	4·51	4·51	4·52
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.Sept.	
4·52	4·52	4·52	4·47	

COTTON.—The market remains steady with a continued enquiry from shippers for Spot Cotton of all descriptions. For forward delivery the demand is chiefly for Bengals.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	166	157	—	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169	161	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	169	161	...	do
Belati, M G	179	173	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	167	161	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	182	176	...	do
Oomra good staple	186	180	175	do
Akola do				
Khamgaum do	...	181	175	do
Karanja do				
Broach do	202	...	194	25 Mar.
S-G Dharwar	...	...	193	25 May
Westerns	...	...	183	Do

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-4 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	22 3-8

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-8
Do. 17 1-2	59-9

MR. TATA'S interest in the mineral development of the Central Provinces is beginning to produce its effect on the minds of others. Quite recently Messrs. Burn and Company of Jubbulpore have taken out an exploring licence for coal and lime over a great tract of country, and Mr. P. C. Dutt, a Jubbulpore Barrister, has taken out prospecting and exploring licenses for copper, lead and silver.

MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, C. I. E., Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has arrived at the Delhi Durbar Camp.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DELHI.

DEATH.

SARGON—December 13, at Delhi, Florence Kate, the dearly loved wife of Maurice Sargon and eldest daughter of the late Stephen Brooks, Loco. Dept, G I P R, aged 34 years. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, sister and brothers, and deeply regretted by all her friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAIG—December 15, at the Residency, Hyderabad, the wife of Major Wolseley Haig, I S C., of a son.

NEVILL—December 12, at Dhekia Julie, Cinnamara P O, Assam, the wife of Algernon R Nevill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BULL—JOHNSTON—December 17, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Edward Joseph Bull, of Cawnpore, eldest son of R G Bull, R M, Newry Co., Down Ireland, to Ellen Russell, only daughter of the late Robert Russell Johnston, merchant, Glasgow.

WARD—COACHAFER—December 11, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Edward Alfred Ward, Bengal Pilot Service, second son of Thomas Ward, Esq. of Oxford, Essex, late of Karachi, to Helen Georgie, elder daughter of the Rev H J Coachafer, Rector of North Huish, Devon.

DEATH.

MELVILLE—December 17, at Bangalore, Margaret, wife of Major C H Melville, R A M C.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 5-36m., 7-11a. Low water, 0-28a.

THE Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will not play at the Bunder on Christmas and New Years eve.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Chief of Miraj arrived in Bombay on Sunday and left for the Delhi Durbar last night.

A BREACH OF TRUST.—A Bohra trader carrying on business in Doongri Street has reported to the Bombay Police the embezzlement to Rs. 9,600 in currency notes entrusted to his Mehta to make payments in the National and the Chartered Banks on Saturday morning. The Metha having failed to return to shop, his master's suspicions were aroused and the matter was reported to the Police, who are making inquiries.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Captain Barton and officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Band Stand at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

Grand	Slow March	Gounod
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse	Bienne	Marquis
Selection	A Chinese Honeymoon	Talbot
Bondance	Boston Belle	Godfrey

GOD SAVE THE KING.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Tirol will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. to-day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi Daresalem, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, per extra s. s. Barcoora will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Delagoa Bay Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. —Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Banca will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.—On behalf of Scrabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, Ratanlal Rangildas, and Khimjee Mowjee, three of the accused who are to be tried at the adjourned Criminal Sessions after the holidays, Mr. Inverarity applied to the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell at the High Court last evening to admit the accused to bail. They are charged with Lehrchand Dayachand and others with forging a valuable security and aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. Mr Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, opposed the application. His lordship, after hearing counsel, admitted the three accused to bail in the sum of Rs. 4,000 each to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Crown.

CHEATING HIS COUSIN'S WIFE.—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, disposed of the case in which Inspector Power charged Nema Poormall, a Marwari, with cheating Kankoobai, the wife of his cousin, in respect of a currency note for Rs. 500. Mr. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. K. B. Mehta solicitor defended the accused. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default, to undergo a further term of 5 months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastor, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Shanker Ludha and Rhodashanker Deoshanker were charged with enticing away one Cooverbai, the wife of one Pragji. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Oliviera, pleader for the defence. Evidence showed that the two accused formed an acquaintance with Cooverbai, and on the 1st instant enticed her away to Nasick. Complainant heard of the whereabouts of his wife from a friend in Nasick who brought her down to Bombay and restored her to her husband. Cooverbai in her statement said that the two accused had been in the habit of visiting her neighbour where she used to see them. They told her that she was ill-treated by her husband and that if she left him and lived with them she would be happy. The Magistrate fined each of the accused Rs. 150 with an alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF POISONING AGAINST WIFE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistate, Gungee a Hindu woman, was charged by Inspector O'Keeffe with attempting to poison her husband Savlia Vithoba a labourer by administering to him sulphate of copper. The accused was married to the complainant about 16 days ago and after staying with him four days, left him to her to her mother's house. Her husband went after her and brought her back. Yesterday, at about 11 p.m., she prepared some khichdi for the complainant who when about to partake of it found it to be unusually green in colour. He informed the police and on a search being made some pieces of sulphate of copper were found near the fire place. The khichdi prepared by her has been sent to the Chemical Analyser and the case was adjourned until his report shall have been received.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.—The following additional subscriptions have been received for this Fund:—Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Rs 30; Mr Rustom P Jehanjir, Rs 25; and Mr Punermull Guljee Singhini, Rs 700 (in 3 1-2 per cent Promissory notes). The latter donation is given on condition that the interest of this sum be expended solely in aid of the Nursing Fund of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The donation is all the more acceptable, because it is the first which has been given towards an Endowment Fund, apart from a small donation of Rs, 1000 per annum from Government (which it is hoped may soon be increased) and another of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the Bombay Municipality (on the condition however that the amount be saved out of the annual Municipal grant for the up-keep of the Hospital) the nursing of this hospital is maintained by small donations and annual subscriptions from European and Native gentlemen. As this source of income is of a more or less precarious nature it is hoped that other charitably disposed persons will follow Mr. Punermall Guljee Singhini's example.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	9	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	18	17	99
Total plague deaths to date	121,763	101,213	
Same date last year	23	20	113

CONTINENTAL GOSSIP.

THE misdoings of the German Police were recently discussed in the German Reichstag and a dozen or so of cases, in which the said Police behaved with wanton cruelty mostly towards women, whom they arrested in different towns and kept in durance without the slightest justification, were brought to the notice of the Reichs Kangbi, who of course expressed his regret and it is to be hoped that the domineering ways of the German Police will be curbed in future. About a year ago a dozen Polizeidiener were sent from Berlin to London in order to learn there how to regulate the traffic in the streets and 'tis a pity that while there they did not also acquire the principle that the Police are the "Servants" and not the Masters of the Publics.

In the German Reichstag there hare within the last few days some very exciting scenes competing almost as a spectacle with Donnybrook fair, in connection with a motion of a member of the Ultra Conservative: the Junker party, to pass the "zoll Tarif" enbloc; a measure which exasperated the Opposition (the Social Democrats and many of the National Liberals) to such a degree that they indulged in most impailiamentary language, calling the originators of the motion and their adherents "thieves, robbers, pickpockets, blackguards, etc." They tried to take the speaker's platform by storm and poor Count Ballestrem, the President, was at his wit's end and had to suspend the sitting. Next day there was another uproarious sitting and Mr. Richter, himself a Liberal and perhaps the Nestor of the house, declared that riotous proceedings of this kind compelled him to say that he could no longer consider it an honor to belong to the Reichstag. He compared the recent behaviour of a certain section of the house to that practised usually in the Austrian Parliament, and this has of course been very much resented in Vienna, while his assertion that the German Parliament always had been and his hope that it would continue to be a pattern to all other nations will surely provoke a smile all over Europe.

The begging expeditions of the three Boer Generals have come to an end and judging from their silence as to the amount gathered, it would appear that their expectations were not realized. Probably had they gone round hat in hand in England they would have been more successful and would not have alienated the sympathies of the generality of the English nation which the very nature of their errand, however guarded they were in their speeches, could not help doing. Their claims of being of French extraction and closely related to the Germans must surely have struck themselves as out of place, especially the former, for they might well have remembered the circumstances under which they had to fly from France at the time of the St. Bartholomew Massacres.

Winter has set in with a vengeance: the shores of the Baltic, 10 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit) were registered on the 4th of December and heavy snow has fallen all over Central Europe, but curiously in Scotland, Shetland and the neighbouring islands the weather has been very mild up to date, a state of affairs which I dare say would even puzzle the Meteorological of wiscacres of Simla.

There has been and is still a great deal of excitement over the Krupp affair and the German Emperor's attendance at the "Kanonen Konig's" funeral and his subsequent very outspoken speech the workmen of Essen have met with the approval of most people, tho' some of the liberal and social democratic papers expressed the opinion that in his utterances he should not have mixed up the "Kaiser and the friend" to the degree he has done. All the world knows that William II is somewhat impetuous, but there are occasions when an honest outburst of just indignation serves a useful purpose, and this—in every opinion—was one of them. At first it was thought that the foul and lying slanders against Mr. Krupp emanated from an Italian sources, but it now turns out that a German resident of Capri—a Mr. Allers of Hamburg—was the person who supplied the German "gutter press" with the vile and happily untrue details.

V.

FRAUD BY A PUBLIC SERVANT.

MR. B. C. KENNEDY, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in November last, convicted Dewaji Pandurang of criminal breach of trust as a public servant in three instances and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment in the case of each offence, the sentences to run concurrently, also a fine of Rs. 65, or in default further rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with three offences in that he committed criminal misappropriation of certain sums of money paid by three individuals to him on account of refund of tagai money due by them to Government; also with two offences in that he, as a public servant, prepared false receipts in respect of two of those sums of money; and finally with an offence of forgery, in that he fraudulently altered a receipt in respect of the third sum of money. Accused was the officiating Kulkarni of the village of Telgaon, and as such it was his duty to recover tagai advances from the recipients. One Shivbalarpa had borrowed a sum of Rs. 35, and out of this in the current year he had to pay back Rs. 25. He went to the chowdi with the money due and paid it over to the accused. Similarly one Revu paid Rs. 20. In neither case did accused make any entry in the pawati-book as he should have done, but after some days, he gave each of these people a receipt on a close piece of paper, in neither case stamped. The recipients became suspicious and had the receipts read to them. They were to the effect that the two men had respectively lent Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 to the accused, and that the latter was to repay them by paying the tagai instalments when due. In the case of one Rachappa an entry of payment was made in the pawati-book, but it was alleged that a subsequent alteration was made in the entry by accused, which declared that the amount was repaid to Ruchappa. In each case it was alleged that accused had misappropriated the money. Applying these facts as alleged to the charges, it appeared to the Sessions Judge that the accused having received these sums from the tagai recipients was bound either to pay them to Government or to return them to the payers. As he did not do so, but appropriated them to his own use, he was chargeable as a public servant. As regarded the charge of forgery, Mr. Kennedy doubted whether it could form a subject of charge in one trial; it could hardly he regarded as forming one transaction with the misappropriation. The trial was, therefore, confined to the charges under section 409 only. The alleged lenders of the money to the accused were poor agriculturists people who, under the most favourable circumstances would be unlikely to lend money, much less in January before the harvest, when the question of assessment and repayment of advances was looming in the near future. Mr. Kennedy had considerable confidence in the complainants, who had stuck to their story all along, and who made a complaint to the Assistant Collector. He had no doubt that the accused received these monies. Accused was convicted of the three offences charged against him under section 409, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

FIGHT WITH A PYTHON.

EXCITING ADVENTURE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

CAPTAIN GOLDING, of the British steamer Afridi which arrived at New York on Nov. 25, from Singapore and Shanghai with a cargo of tea and wild animals, relates a very exciting adventure which occurred during the voyage.

At Singapore a python and a Bengal tiger were taken on board. All went well until the second night out from Shanghai, when the python knocked the top off its box and made its way into a wooden structure on the bridge deck, where the other animals were kept.

The screams of the birds and beasts attracted Captain Golding's attention, and by the light of the moon he could see the python gliding hither and thither and hear its rustling movement.

Accompanied by the mate holding a powerful lantern, Captain Golding armed with an axe, tackled the deadly reptile.

While the mate flashed the lantern in the pythons face to divert its attention Captain Golding slashed with his axe, almost severing its body.

Hissing and coiling ready to spring on his assailants, the python was again foiled by the flash of the mate's lantern, and Captain Golding rendered it helpless with three terrific blows.

Among the other animals on board were a Japanese bear, a tapir, an anoa, a monitor lizard, a bamboo rat, a Java peacock, and a lot of monkeys.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

A meeting of the managing committee was held at the Municipal Office on the 17th instant. Present;—Major J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., the Hon. Sir Balchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Mrs. F. M. Slater, Mr. Jas. MacDonald, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Rao Bahadur Withalrao C. Vandekar, Mr. S. Khote, Dr. Dinanath B Naik Dandekar, L.M. and S. Rao Bahadur N. D. Vaidya, Mr. E. A. Kenyon (honorary treasurer), and Mr. George Lund (honorary secretary). In the absence of Colonel W. H. Riddel, chairman, Major J. Lloyd Jones was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed a copy of the annual report of the executive committee in London for 1902 was laid upon the table.

The honorary secretary presented the report of the working of the Centre and its branches at Ahmedabad and Karachi, and the accounts of the honorary treasurer from 1st October, 1901, to 30th September, 1902, to be published in the annual report of the executive committee for the same period.

It was resolved: That they be approved and recorded, with expressions as to their satisfactory character.

It was proposed by Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, and carried unanimously, that Surgeon-General MacConaghy be requested to accept the Presidentships vice Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., who has left Bombay.

The honorary secretary reported that he had received an intimation from Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Yate that a Central Committee for India has been formed with H. E. the Viceroy as president; vice-presidents, the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; members of the Committee, Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. Elles, K.C.B., Military Member, H.E. the Viceroy's Council; Major-General G. Henry, Quartermaster-General in India; Major-General W. Hill, C. B., Inspector-General of Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Yate, honorary organising commissioner; Lieutenant Colonel J. Shearer, D. S. O., secretary. Colonel Yate is to meet the secretary at Delhi to settle the lines of action for the future conduct of work in India. As soon as that is done he will communicate the several centres.

The honorary secretary reported that during his visit to England he had interviews with Colonel Bowder, Chief Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade, with reference to the establishment of brigades in India, and with the Inspector-General of Hospitals at the Admiralty with regard to a scheme for raising a reserve staff of trained nurses, male and female, in the chief ports in India for employment in time of war. With Sir George Perrott, Chief Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association amongst other matters he discussed the question whether the Bombay Centre could issue its own certificates and should grant rewards in recognition of distinguished services in rendering "First Aid." The executive committee sanction the former, provided that lists of the names of those who obtain certificates are periodically forwarded to London for registration there. One hundred and fifty blank certificates have been applied for and are expected to be received shortly. The committee do not approve of rewards being given for distinguished services in "First Aid" either in the case of accidents or resuscitation from drowning, and are of opinion that a letter of appreciation only be granted in cases out of the common and then only when certified to by a qualified medical men.

The committee did not feel disposed to undertake the sending out for exhibition at Delhi a complete set of stores and appliances, unless accompanied by an experienced man in charge, the cost of which would be prohibitive. The honorary secretary had the honour of being invited and being present at the unveiling in the old Priory Church of St. John, a memorial tablet by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Prior of the Order, to the memory of members of the Ambulance Brigade who died while doing voluntary service during the late war in South Africa. He was also present at a distribution of certificates and medallions by H. R. H. the Princess Louise in the north of London.

The honorary secretary had the pleasure to announce that under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. nineteen ladies had qualified for medallions.

The committee having transacted some formal business, the meeting was adjourned.

The honorary secretary will be glad to receive, at the Great Western Hotel, the names of ladies and gentlemen who have qualified in "First Aid" twelve months or more from the present date, who desire to pass another examination in "Nursing" or "First Aid" to count towards obtaining the Association medallion.

The following statements were presented:

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES AND MEDALLIONS.

No. of Men				No. of Women				No. of Certificated pupils who have received medallions.	
Who have completed a course of instruction.		Who have received certificates.		Who have completed a course of instruction.		Who have received certificates.			
1st Aid.	Nursing.	1st Aid.	Nursing.	1st Aid.	Nursing.	1st Aid.	Nursing.	Men.	Women.
Since Formation of the Centre.									
380	...	331	...	172	..	158	...	The centre has not been formed sufficiently long	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

	Rs.	a.	p.
RECEIPTS.			
By donations and annual subscriptions	1,801	3	0
Total	1,801	3	0
EXPENDITURE.			
By stationery	27	0	0
Furniture, clothing, flag and flagstaff	57	3	6
Printing	61	8	0
Advertisement	72	2	0
Diagrams, &c., for lectures and articles supplied for	457	6	8
Bedding, hood, etc., for wheeled ambulance	47	6	9
9 Folding ambulances 8 Haversacks supplied to the City Police	416	15	10
Vernacular Translations of Shepperd's "First Aid" Manual	102	0	0
Petty cash disbursements	63	7	6
Balance	491	1	9
Total	1,801	3	0

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.

First Entries closed at 6 p.m., Monday, 22nd December.

Alj Horse Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr J Murdoch's b aus g Spark
Mr Cross's b aus g Orion aged
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch aus m Gnullo
Mr Mahomedally Mahomedbhoy's b aus g Planet aged
Mr W Moran's ch aus g Ophir aged
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist
Mr T C Napier's b aus g Fando aged
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repitition 5 years
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 6 years

The Worli Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs

Messrs E Sheriff and Sabad bin Farsj's b a h Young Roberts 14
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox 3 years
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane 4 years
Messrs E Amer and O Mahomed's b a h White Oats aged
Mr Ingham's ch a h Ginger aged
Mr George's g a h Alexis 13 3 1/2
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Young Martaban 13 3 1/2
Mr A R Obayed's b a h King Edward 13 3 1/2

The New Comers' Plate—Distance 1/2 mile

Messrs Farsj bin Sanad and F Mahomed's g a h Bunder 13 3 3/4
Mr Cross's b a h Asteroid 14
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h White Fox 13 3 1/2
Mr Ebrahim Amer's b a h Greatorex 13 2
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sirur 13 3 3/4
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Minting King 13 3
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b a h Mint Master 13 3 1/4
Messrs Jackson and Garda's b or br a h Kour Sahib 13 2 3/4
Mr A W P's g a h Sinose 13 2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Mir Meran 13 3 3/4
Messrs Alave Oosman and Mehta's b a h Chamberlain 14

The Big Pony Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr Cross's b aus m Bandicoot 13 3 3/4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie 14 0 3/4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Olga 14 0 3/4
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2
Mr Preston's ch e g New Oswestry 14 1 3/4
Mr Preston's b e m Lady Smith 14 1 3/4
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's ch aus g Indabba by Invermay—Little Wanda 14 2
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder 14 1 1/2
Mr P F Fisher's br e h Wink 14 1 1/4

The Holiday Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Nasaralla 13 1 3/4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Capt Benn and Capt Alexander's g a h Regret 13 3 1/2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon 13 3 3/4
Messrs Mustapha, Cowasji and Cowasji's g a h Tigriss 13 3 1/2
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Huddal 13 2 1/2
Messrs E Rashed and A A Saif's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1/2
Mr Abdool Aziz Saif's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1/2
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Shelter 13 2 1/4
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor 13 3 1/2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3/4
Capt Browning's ch a h Tirah 14
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Young Martaban 13 3 1/2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Skirmisher 13 3

A Welter Plate—Distance 1-2 mile

Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13 3

2nd Entries close at 6 p.m., Tuesday, 23rd December 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy. W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 22nd December 1902.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The results of the Second LL.B. Examination of the Bombay University have been declared. There were 198 candidates present at the examination, out of whom sixty-four have passed in the second division. Venayek Krishna Rajvade gets the Arnould scholarship and the Judge Spencer prize. Perozshah Pestonjee Khumbata gets the Muncherji Navrojee Banajee scholarship. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

Atmaram-Bhukhanwala, H Kursondas
Bakshi, V Ranchhoddas
Behere, K Janardan
Bhandarkar, Y Vasudev
Bhatt, A Ramji
Bhide, K Balvant
Brahna, K Waman
Cama, S Dadabhai
Contractor, K Koyaji
Dastur, J Pestonji
Desai, A Ganesh
Desai, S Damodardas
Despande, V Krishna
DeSouza, J Peter Francis
Doshi, C Jagjivan
Doctor, F Sarabsha
Esperanca, J Joseph
Gadgil, S Ganesh
Garde, K Khanderao
Gimi, P Mancherji
Gunaji, N Vasudoev
Hattyangadi, S Anantaya
Jayakar, M Ramrao
Jayawant, R Racji
Joglekar, B Mahadev
Joshi, G Shripad
Joshi, H Devshankar
Junnarkar, P Balvantrao
Kamdar, M Mathuradas
Kanga, J Dorabji
Kapadia, C Ganpatlal
Kashikar, R Govind
Khabhatta, P Pestonji
Kulkarni, H Ramarao
Kulkarni, R Keshev
Master, N Nasarwanji
Mehta, B Anopchand
Mehta, C Vijbhucandas
Mewar, P Morarji
Mulla S Fardunji
Munjm, T Parmananda s
Mutalik D Laxman Devji
Nadkarni, G Ghanasham
Naik, L Venkatesh
Palekar, S Vithal
Parekh, K Damodardas
Parikh, H Govindji
Patel, J Narbhbhai
Patel, N Kavasji
Patvarhbad, N Mahadev
Patvardhan, V Gopal
Potdar, B Venkatesh
Rajwade, V Krishna
Sahasrabudhe, D Ganesh
Saraiya, D Vitqaldas
Senjit, B Vinayak
Shah, G Mathuradas
Shingne, P Bhaskar
Shringarpure, B Hari
Sidenur, G Ramchandra
Soares, Sylvestre
Talvalkar, G Raghunath
Vakil, C Anupram
Vakil, N Parvatishankar

FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

The results of the First B. A. Examination, which were to be declared yesterday, have been postponed until 4-30 p. m. to-day.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 20,)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Director General of Education in India shall have the privilege of private entree to Govt House.

The services of Mr E H C Walsh of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the 1st Dec.

Sir H J S Cotton K C S I has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 28th Oct 1902.

The services of Mr A Williams of the Indian Civil Service Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr R Nathan of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to act as Deputy Secy to Govt of India in the Home Dept vice Mr A Williams

The services of Lieut-Col H Allison M D I M S (Madras) are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Commander in-Chief in India

The services of Major P W O Gorman I M S (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Major H E Deane R A M C are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 1st Jan 1903

Major E S Cooper 31st Punjab Infantry is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nimach

The services of Mr J E Phillimore of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as judge of the Assam Valley District.

The services of Capt A T Walling Offg Commandant of the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion are replaced at the at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

[illegible] to the Forest Dep[illegible]ed to the Assistant Conservators 2nd grade with effect from the dates specified opposite their names and are posted to the provinces named below: Mr V G Morgan Central Provinces 22nd Nov Mr C A Von B Malcolm Central Provinces 22nd Nov; Mr E A Courthope United Provinces 22nd Nov; Mr G M Townshend Assam 23th Nov; and Mr G R Jeffery Burma 1st Dec

Mr A Smythies Conservator of Forests 2nd grade Central Provinces is permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the 4th Dec

From the same date the following promotions are made:—Mr F B Bryant Conservator 3rd (offg 2nd) grade Punjab is confirmed in the 2nd grade; Mr T A Hauxwell Conservator 3rd grade Lower Burma to officiate as Conservator and grade; and Mr A G Hobart-Hampden Deputy Conservator 1st grade United Provinces temporarily transferred to the Central Provinces to be conservator 3rd grade and to hold charge of the Southern circle Central Provinces of which he relieved Mr Smythies on the afternoon of the 3rd Dec

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W H Dawson I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 27th of Nov,

The leave on medical certificate for seven months and fifteen days granted to Mr J W Balea, Chief Supt in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, in the Notification in this Dept, No 4895-P., dated the 11th Sept, 1902, is extended by six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H L Cole, Assist Loco Supt, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 8th Nov.

Mr A H Joscelyne, Assist Loco Supt is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 18th Oct.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Govt of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the Madras Railway Company, for a line of railway from Podanur to Palni, a distance of about 59 miles.

It is hereby notified for general importance that the Govt of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company, for a metre gauge railway from Burhwal to Sitapur, a distance of about 53 miles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd December.

1. The Battalion will parade on Friday next, the 26th instant, for the purpose of lining the streets on the occasion of the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Time and place will be notified hereafter.

Dress—Review order.

2. "D" Company will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 23rd instant at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

3. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 23rd instant, at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-30 p.m. Dress—Drill order, Rifles to be carried. Members who have not yet received their Uniforms will parade in plain clothes.

4. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 23rd instant.

5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 5471 Vol A E Pryer, No 5472 Vol W C Neroy, No 5473 Vol O R C Freenan, No 5474 Vol B D Rose and No 5475 Vol J E Howard.

6. The Head-Quarters Office and the Cooria Range will be closed on the 25th and 26th instants on account of the Christmas holidays.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd December.

1. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 3 Sub-Divn No 1 Company:—No 680 Gr J H Walsh.

2. With reference to Regimental Order No 1 of the 17th instant, Major M Walker assumes Command of No 3 Company from that date

3. The Corps will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Friday next as strong as possible for the purpose of lining the streets on the occasion of the arrival H R H The Duke of Connaught.

Time will be notified hereafter.

Dress—Full Dress, putties to be worn.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	12	25 p.m.	50	43
Teheran	22	12	42 p.m.	2	27
Suez	22		0 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd December, 1902.

—	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	[illegible]	8	0	5
" Karachi	0	29	0	5
" Madras	0	40	0	1

IT WILL BE COLD
IN DELHI.

PROVIDE YOURSELF and
YOUR SERVANTS
WITH
BLANKETS, JERSEYS,
CARDIGANS,
BALACLAVAS,
GREAT COATS,
and other
WARM CLOTHING
from
THE CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
AND
ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
THE CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

IT IS COLD NOW!

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST
INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1902.

PROSPECTS IN THE PROFESSIONS.

SOME time ago, we drew attention to the serious attempt the "Cornhill Magazine" was making to solve the problem of what to do with our boys. The Navy and the Bar were dealt with. Since the Army and the Solicitor have received attention. It is not sought to institute any comparison between the two. As to the former, the author asks some pertinent questions—whether the advantages of the Army are sufficiently tempting to compensate an ambitious man for the risks which must be faced. What estimate can we form of a profession wherein a great deal of drudgry and not a little hardship are amongst its inevitable accompaniments? When a single error of judgment may suddenly shatter a reputation built up through years of diligent service? Where the advancement of the indolent is often more rapid than the promotion of the industrious and where all but the fortunate few find themselves thrown out of employment whilst still in the prime of life? Against this formidable, but by no means exhaustive, array of perils, the writer regrets that a muster of what the recruiting advertisements are wont to call the advantages of the Army may not at first sight make a very brave show. Some latent quality, therefore, he concludes, must account for the undoubted popularity of the service, or how does it come about that most men are eager to join it, that so many lament when they have to leave it, and that hardly any regret having belonged to it? If a man would become a solicitor, he must make up his mind to work. A practice may be bought, but it requires keeping up or it will disappear, and then it would have been better for the buyer if he had put his money into mineral-waters. However deeply important of success or failure from a purely personal point of view, the solicitor, who sets before himself and steadfastly maintains a high standard of professional honour, will unquestionably lead a life of usefulness to the community and gain the respect of his fellowmen in no ordinary degree. Solicitors, writes the advocate of the profession, are gentlemen by Act of Parliament. What is a gentleman? he asks, and adopts Thackeray's words in answer: "Is it to have lofty aims, to lead a pure life, to keep your honour virgin, to have the esteem of your fellow-citizens and the love of your fire-side, to bear good fortune meekly, to suffer evil with constancy and through good or evil to maintain truth always? Show me the happy man who exhibits these qualities, and him we will salute as gentleman, whatever his rank may be." Dost not, he asks, this hold out an ambition great enough to console any man having his lot in life cast in a profession which has no Lord Chancellorship as its greatest prize?

But let us get away from sentiment for a time and descend to Mother Earth. As regards the Army: the country, now alive to its own needs, is demanding higher efficiency, and will insist upon getting it, be the cost what it may. This is fully recognised by every one interested in the Army. It is therefore, no longer any use rushing through the examinations a duffer who will stumble at the first fence. Admitting that in the Army, more than in any other profession, the jade Fortune lavishes her smiles on the wealthy and reserves her frowns for the impecunions, the day is near at the hand—or is believed to be, when fortune will favour the efficient and the brave even in the Army. In any other profession a man may cut his coat according to his cloth. In the Army he may not. It is quite impossible for a subaltern to soldier in England on his regimental pay. He will, apart from any private means he may have, always remain a poor man, even as a bachelor, unless he is content to spend the best years of his life in India or join some branch of the service where pay is good, expenses light, and soldiering the last thing thought of. "Cornhill's" expert does not believe there is much hope for the future. He thinks it is not encouraging for those who believe that the best interests of the service demand that its officers should be able to live on their profession, fearing, as he does, that so long as young men come forward in sufficient numbers to fill the commissioned ranks, no Chancellor of the Exchequer will grant any appreciable increase in the present rates of pay, although he may be well aware that the best article cannot be obtained at the price that time-honoured precedent allows him to offer. But he offers some consolation in that every indication points to an early reduction being made in the cost of soldiery. There are, he asserts, more poor men in the Army to-day than at any previous period within human memory, and this influence alone is bound to make for a more economical mode of living than has hitherto obtained. The War Office is reported to be anxious to make progress in this direction. But unfortunately they make so many changes, and in such close succession, that the benefit the one produces is more than swept away by the other. It does not matter now whether a man goes through Woolwich, Sandhurst, the Militia, or from a University, his chances are equally great so far as that is concerned. The Militia is no longer considered to be the back-door. Indeed, it is shown to be very much the front door, and bids fair to become the main entrance to the military profession, for it has been amply proved that in the course of a year or so there is little to choose between the two. But of this, be sure that to go through Sandhurst is very much cheaper in the long run than to go through the Militia.

Now we come to consider the desirability of making a lad a solicitor. It is preferable to give him a university education. But it matters little. The period of service is only three years in the case of a graduate, whilst with other articled pupils it is four or five years. The question of expense is one to be considered. A fee of three hundred guineas is paid down in advance to the solicitor, of which a proportion would be returnable only in the event of death on either side, a payment of eighty pounds to the Crown as stamp duty on the Articles of Clerkship, an obligation to provide the son's expenses of every kind during the period of service and an uncertain, but not very considerable amount of expense in the way of procuring legal text-books for his use, and if needed, as seems to be increasingly the case in the present generation, the assistance of coaching for his Final Law Examination. The question of a solicitor with whom to place the son sometimes presents a difficulty. Some fathers do not care to send their sons to the family solicitor and some family solicitors do not care to receive articled pupils. Then again no solicitor may have more than two articled clerks at one time. A solicitor in very good practice generally makes rather a favour than otherwise of receiving an articled clerk. But unless a father believes his son to be physically and mentally capable of hard, exacting and often in its early stages at all events, by no means attractive work he had better abandon the idea of making a solicitor of him. After the Final Examination, outside the office in which the young solicitor has served his apprenticeship lies the world and a cold unsympathetic world, it may often seem to him until he has found a legal harbour in it. Very few young men so placed, it seems, venture to plunge straight into the responsibilities of professional practice on their own unaided account; fewer still are fit to do so. But he gains day by day the discretion, experience, matured knowledge, the capacity for bringing a trained intellect to bear on the problems of life as they present themselves in many and varied forms in a solicitor's office, that will ultimately fit him for the responsibilities and cares of personal practice. He gets a partnership sometimes or is employed in an established office. On the matter of how to find a legal harbour in the cold unsympathetic world the writer has very few suggestions to make. Fortunately he makes no mention of India. To the young solicitor who would come out to this country however we would say: "Don't, unless you have the opportunity of joining an old established firm. There is no opening for an unknown man, however gifted or smart he may be. The profession is over-run and likely to remain so for at least a generation.

THE CAPE LOYALISTS.

WE have heard a good deal about the Cape Loyalists recently, but their condition has generally been discussed from the point of view of politics and the Cape Parliament. And after all a man who has come through the throes of a great war, who has, indeed, been actively engaged in that war himself, has had his fill of politics. He does not want to know so much as to whether the war will affect his franchise or his political privileges, but as how it will touch his pocket and his domestic life. And when the loyalist looks over his ruined farm and finds his pocket empty, it is not surprising that he grumbles at the attempts which are being made to reinstate the rebel in his former prosperous state. Of course a feeling of this kind arises primarily out of the spirit of the dog in the manger, but he would possess an extremely angelic nature who could successfully restrain such an emotion under such circumstances. It would appear fairly obvious to people who possess an average conception of the fitness of things that the loyalist, he who has fought on the side of the British Government, should be the first to receive compensation for any losses that the war may have occasioned him, but as a matter of fact until the supplementary estimates for the relief of sufferers by the war were passed by Parliament absolutely nothing had been done to relieve British sufferers in the war. Miss Anna Howarth, writing in the "Cornhill" on this question, speaks feelingly on the attitude of the loyalists. Judged from the purely domestic point of view, she seems to think that the result of the war in South Africa was but a barren victory. Many Englishmen, who left their farms to go and fight, she says, are almost ruined; many Dutchmen who left theirs to go on commando have had their interests cared for by their friends who stayed at home. Now they have gone quietly back, and no man dares interfere with them. "Some," she continues, "wear on their coats the name of the commando they belonged to, and boast that they have fought for the republic. Those, however, who were too prudent to fight, and contented themselves with talking treason and providing secret supplies, have as ready taunt for those loyalists, who from being fairly prosperous men, have become almost bankrupt. 'What fools you were to go and fight! You should have stayed on your farms quietly as we did.' This taunt containing as it does an element of truth, rankles especially in the minds of loyalists of Dutch extraction, who, perchance made some real sacrifice of feeling to fight on the English side." It was not racial feeling which prompted this universal grumbling, it was the imposition of a real injustice. As Miss Howarth says, the motto of England is "equal rights for all," but in South Africa until just recently that motto had appeared to be "More rights for the rebel than for the loyalist." There has been talk of a private fund, to be raised by private charity, for the British sufferers in the war. This is the sort of indignity which Government have all along been inclined to impose upon the most deserving of her subjects. Lord Milner now states, however, that the provision made by Government will amply meet all requirements, and that there will be no need for private subscription. This is very pleasant reading indeed. The loyalists have waited longer than they should have done for justice, but it is gratifying that at length they are about to receive it.

THE OFFICERING OF REGIMENTS.

IT is very common in the case of civilians to form erroneous ideas regarding the life of a regimental officer which, when compared with their own eight to ten hours' daily round, they imagine must be a veritable bed of roses. So indeed it would be in the opinion of most company officers at least, if our system of officering a regiment were not so remarkable. A captain or major and two subalterns only are required for each infantry company, and as some three dozen officers are posted to every battalion it would appear to have a considerable reserve of officers for extra duties and casualties. This state of things, although sound in theory, hardly works out in practice, and it is not uncommon to find even fewer officers with a battalion than the minimum required for the efficient command of four companies. These officers, moreover, will be found to include an undue proportion of young subalterns who have somehow been substituted for captains or majors. The explanation is easy. Experienced officers who should be with headquarters are either with the militia or volunteers, or at the depot, or with the details scattered about the United Kingdom in other capacities, or even serving with the Pay Department and Supply and Transport Corps on probation. Needless to say their absence from regimental duty not only interferes with the efficiency of a battalion but must necessarily involve extra work upon the officers doing regimental duty. Here in Bombay we had an instance not very long ago of only four officers, including the Commanding Officer and the Adjutant, being available for duty with the head-quarters of a battalion, while it is common knowledge that battalions even when on active service are depleted of half their proper complement of officers owing to the number of seconded officers who are only nominally borne upon the strength of their regiments. Our Allahabad contemporary recently referred to this subject, and we are glad to see that, that influential service journal, "The Army and Navy Gazette," is similarly endeavouring to awaken the military authorities to the evil of such a misleading system.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 12th instant left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5. a. m. on Friday next.

THE thirteenth annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society will be held in the Sir J. J. School of Art on the 14th March next and subsequent days. The last day for receiving works will be the 7th March.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have fixed Thursday, the 1st, and Friday, 2nd January, 1902, as holidays under Charter Parties. The 2nd January to be regarded as Coronation Holiday. The other holidays for the ensuing year will be notified later on.

THE Resident Surgeon St. George's Hospital begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of Rs. 200 from Lord Northcote, through the Military Secretary to His Excellency, to be expended on comforts for the patients at Christmas.

THE Government estimate of the Burma rice crop gives 1,960,000 tons available for export next year. This makes the shortage, after allowing for the increased area under cultivation, only some 12 per cent less than in the past season.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th November, 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901 of 35,362 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 13,950 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 8th November amounted to Rs. 2,041, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,178. Total earnings from 1st July to 8th November were Rs. 49,334, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,693.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 8th November amounted to Rs. 11,144, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,115. The total earnings from 1st July to 8th November were Rs. 1,78,369, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 13,957.

AUSTRALIA, it seems, could do with 300,000 British wives, Canada with 90,000, and the Cape with 30,000. The "Family Doctor" says there are nearly 1,000,000 too many women in the British Isles.

REFERRING to the circulation of spurious coins at Delhi, "An Early Riser" says that on two occasions lately he has had money tendered to him at Delhi by postal peons in which spurious rupees were mixed. In one case he rejected as many as 40 per cent. of pewter or other rupees dated 1840. He asserts that the state of the coinage at Delhi is simply disgraceful, and he now insists on receiving currency notes for all payments from the Post Office.

WHILE the Sultan of Johore was driving in his motor car up the sea-face road of the Esplanade the other evening, says the "Straits Times," a spirited horse, attached to a victoria in which was a lady, took fright and bolted. The syce lost the reins, a trace broke, and the vehicle went bumping over the drain preparatory to capsizing, when the Sultan jumped from the motor and caught the frightened horse by the head. The brute dragged him a few feet in his terror, but eventually was brought to a standstill without any damage being suffered by anybody.

AFTER fifty years of continuous digging and delving, it might be supposed that the famous Australian goldfield Ballarat was by this time pretty well worked out. But such is far from being the case. After millions of pounds' worth of the precious metal has been extracted from that region, there is plenty still left. This week's mail reports the finding in the Pitfield Plateau mine of a nice little cluster of nuggets, containing nearly 300 oz. of pure gold and worth more than £1,000.

THE attention of the Calcutta Turf Club Stewards is likely to be directed to the question of landing allowance granted to ponies, more especially to those imported from Australia. Pony-racing is not officially recognised by the Turf officials in that country and hence on the arrival of animals in this country the only record as to the amount of money-prizes won is that which refers to horses over pony height. And yet there is a good deal of pony-racing in the Australian Colonies and valuable stakes are given. The result is that ponies are imported to Calcutta or Madras that are really first-class and have long lists of wins to their credit, though their names do not figure in the "Calendar." That these should be allowed landing allowance seems all wrong and some change in the condition of various races is necessary.

WRITING in the "Yorkshire Post" on "Wales in November Sunshine," the Rev. A. N. Cooper gives the following amusing explanation of why Welsh women in a certain valley in the Snowdon district do not speak English, while their husbands have a facility in the Saxon tongue. He lost his way and called at a farmhouse:—"The farmer could speak English, and his wife could not. That was the rule in Wales, and if any explanation is asked I prefer to give the farmer's rather than my own. A determined effort was made to get rid of the Welsh language some years since when my farmer was at school. When school began one boy and one girl wore a board round their necks marked "W.N." (Welsh note). If either heard one of their sex speaking a Welsh word the board was passed on to the culprit, who passed it to another culprit, and so on. At twelve o'clock the master called up the possessor of the board and flogged him severely. "Did they flog the girl, too?" I asked. "No, he just tapped the girl on the hand, and they did not care if they got the board or not, and that's why the women in our valley cannot speak English and the men can."

THE STORY OF VEREENIGING.

TOLD BY DE WET'S CHAPLAIN.

OVERSHADOWED though it is by the imminence of Mr. De Wet's own work, "Through Shot and Flame" (Methuen, 6s), is nevertheless a notable book of some historic importance. For its author, the Rev. J. D. Kestell, of Harrismith, not only served as chaplain to Steyn and De Wet during interesting stages of the war, but also as acting secretary for the Free State Executive Council at the final conferences of Klerksdorp, Pretoria, and Vereeniging.

The fact that he lost his own son in the war may to some extent palliate Mr. Kestell's rancorous bitterness against the victors; but the horrible charges which he flings broadcast against British officers and men bespeak a vindictiveness none too seemly in a minister of religion. It is noticeable that his charges become more and more anonymous in proportion to their gravity. Thus it is an anonymous burgher who alleges the burning to death in a wagon of an old cripple woman by an English patrol. ("It may be that the English had not seen her. Let us hope that this was the case," is Mr. Kestell's "charitable" comment.)

THE GENESIS OF A SIEGE.

Happily the book is not all reckless rancour. Much of it is a vivid record of what Mr. Kestell himself saw. Here, for instance, is the night march of Free State commandoes to shut in Ladysmith from the south:—

Everything was in chaotic confusion. One would have imagined that the burghers stood under no orders whatever; and yet orders had been issued. They were openly disregarded. It had been ordered, for instance, that there should be no smoking; and yet all along the route—we were going from the rear to the van—little flashes of light could be seen of matches with which the men lighted their pipes. Nobody bothered his head with the question as to whether these lights could show our whereabouts to the enemy. Then the men had been told to proceed in absolute silence, and yet there was not even an attempt to do so. Besides a dreadful din which was raised by the drivers of the mules that were inspanned in the gun-carriages the burghers conversed quite loudly, cracked jokes, and laughed in explosive guffaws—for all the world as if they were on some errand which involved no danger.

This free-and-easy indiscipline continued. When we come to Prinsloo's surrender chaos is at its worst. De Villiers' burghers ordered to occupy a certain hill—rode along a ditch on the way to the position; but before reaching it they turned off to the right, and eventually halted near the house of Assistant Field-Cornet Jan Jacobsz. Here they slaughtered two oxen, and ate and drank preferring to avoid the enemy to fighting him! I saw how things would go. From the ridge behind us I had seen Platberg in the distance, at the foot of which Harrismith lies, and pointing in the direction of their homes, I remarked to someone: "Next Sunday all these burghers will be on their farms."

DE WET'S IRON RULE.

Things were very different later. "It is well-high impossible to believe that the strong, obedient burgher of 1902 is the same man as the almost unbridled one of the end of 1899. Very much of this evolution Mr. Kestell ascribes to the masterful will of the strong, silent De Wet. On the eve of the appearance of De Wet's book we need not follow Mr. Kestell's story of his operations and flights. We can pause only to note how Mr. Kestell was himself once captured in the neighbourhood of Reitz, how he accuses a British officer of brutally striking his prisoner's head with his whip handle and how he escaped during a smart little fight that followed.

The Transvaal executive, it now appears, again vainly urged Steyn to try for peace in November 1901. To the history of the earlier stages of the peace negotiations Mr. Kestell contributes not very much that is new. But his account of the final gathering at Vereeniging is exceedingly interesting. At a preliminary meeting of the Governments it appeared that Botha and most of the Transvaalers had been given an entirely free hand by their constituencies; but De Wet and Delarey had been tied down in no case to sanction the surrender of independence.

When the delegates met, the legal minds of Judge Hartzog and General Smuts, State Attorney, solved this difficulty by declaring that a representative of the people could not be a mere mouthpiece, and was entitled to use his own discretion. After much debate it proved that all the Free Staters but two or three were for independence or fighting on; while all the Transvaalers but six came round to accepting the British terms, if no better could be got.

GENERALS' FIGHT FOR PEACE.

Botha declared that personally he could still fight on having horses, and his family being provided for; but, earnestly as he longed to do so, he dared not think of himself only, and annihilate the people by continuing. To the same effect spoke Delarey: "Fight to the bitter end? Do you say that? But has the bitter end not come?" De Wet was urgent for continuing, and, in reply to those who said that facts must be taken into account, he said that he had nothing to do with facts. It was a war of faith; he had to concern himself with a fact only when he had to clear it out of the way. As the delegates evidently would not accept the Middleburg terms, it was decided that one more effort should be made to change the resolve of the British Government.

It was made, and failed, except in a minor detail or two; and the spokesmen returned to Vereeniging. At a last meeting of the Governments Steyn held out against surrender and urged insistence upon a reference to Europe. "But," he sadly added, "I am like one who had been wounded to death. I can no longer take part in the struggle, and have therefore perhaps no right to speak any more. To-day I must on account of my serious illness, resign my position: and now the matter is in your hands and in those of the representatives of the people."

When the representatives met, they shrank from coming to the point for a long time, until a delegate at last braced himself to put the three possibilities bluntly—"continuance of war, the British terms, or unconditional surrender." A general of the war party urged that the question should be now put knowing that the warlike mood was then prevailing. Happily several members insisted on due deliberation and caution, and the discussions went on until the third day.

Gradually it became evident to nearly all that the end had come. "You may say what you will, resolve what you will," said Delarey; "but whatever you do, here in this meeting is the end of the war." Then, on the third morning, Botha and Delarey privately sought out De Wet, urged upon him the necessity of unity, and arranged that each should speak separately to his own burghers with that object. Finally, while De Wet was talking over his burghers, a commission (Hertzog and Smuts), nominated on this motion, was sitting to draft a resolution of surrender in language acceptable to everybody. The Free Staters yielded with De Wet, the compromise pharaseology was accepted by 54 to 6, and all was over but the signing at Pretoria.

BIRMINGHAM has taken the lead in university commercial education, but Manchester, it seems, is also moving with the modern spirit of things educational. Steps are being taken to establish a Faculty of Commerce in the University of Cottonopolis.

A CURIOUS incident occurred on Nov. 12 in the Third Paris Court of Appeal. The president and four of the judges had taken their seats, and the cause list was about to be opened when a fifth judge came in and took his seat. President Boucher looked at the newcomer, and immediately suspended the sitting. All the judges then retired into an adjoining room, returning three-quarters of an hour later without the fifth judge, whose name has been given by the newspapers as having compromised himself in connection with the Boulaine affair.

A STRIKING feature of the newer architecture of Fleet-street is the building which is being put up by Mr. Henry Sell to accommodate his well-known advertising business. On the site of this building was the house in the cellars of which the Cato-street conspirators concealed their arms; also the old Red Lion Inn, which disappeared in the Great Fire and left nothing to remember it by except the name of Red Lion-court; later on another inn, "The Three Angels," stood on the site. Mr. Sell's new offices promise to stand longer than any of these.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

MORE SHIPS SIEZED.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO ARBITRATE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Three Venezuelan schooners have already been seized by the British under the blockade.

The proposal that President Roosevelt should arbitrate has been transmitted to President Castro who has accepted.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

The British Warship "Fantome," one of the vessels engaged in the Blockade, is aground at Barrancas in the Orinoco. Assistance has hitherto proved ineffectual. Unless the "Fantome" is speedily floated she will probably remain fast for months, as the Orinoco is falling fast.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT ZANZIBAR.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Zanzibar. He has had an audience of the Sultan.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the British Resident, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the question of a subsidized British direct line of steamships.

The Good Hope has sailed for Durban.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

VISIT TO ADEN.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught landed at Aden. They drove to the Tanks with the British Resident.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught boarded the "Arabia" and took the Grand Duke of Hesse on board the Renown for a short visit. They sailed in the evening.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TRANS-ATLANTIC COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED.

Signor Marconi has established wireless communication between Cape Breton and Cornwall.

A number of inaugural messages have been transmitted including one from Lord Minto to King Edward. This is the first time that messages as distinguished from single letters, have been transmitted.

TELEGRAPH SECTION FOR SOMALILAND.

The Royal Engineers at Aldershot have been ordered to prepare a telegraph section for service in Somaliland.

ANTI-FOREIGNER MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

The "Standard's" Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that General Tungfuhsiang, who was sentenced to be executed in connection with the Boxer troubles, is raising 10,000 troops in Kansu, with the intention of exterminating foreigners in Shensi and Kansu. Prince Tuan is acting in conjunction with him.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DECEMBER 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with the English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m., yesterday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, 20

The P. and O. S. N. Co's S. S. Persia arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, 20

The B. I. S. N, Co's S. S. Taroba left this morning.

LONDON, 20

The B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. Umbalia arrived from Calcutta this morning.

MARSEILLES, DECEMBER 20

The B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. Matiana left Marseilles homewards yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 20.

The P and O Company s. s. Bengal left here for Bombay this afternoon.

Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Rubattino Homeward Bound arrived at Aden on the morning of the 21st Inst.

The N Y K Steamer Kagoshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st Inst.

BOXING AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 22.

In the series of boxing contests fought here on Saturday evening in the Carabineers Theatre, the following won first and second prizes respectively :—

Feather weights—Private Pattery, Essex Regiment and Bombardier Speed, Royal Field Artillery.

Light weight—Driver Neal, 10th Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Corporal Lee, Essex Regiment.

Middle weights—Bombardier Gibson, 12th Battery and Corporal Andrews, Essex Regiment.

Heavy weights—Private Lumsdem, Carabineers; Corporal Taylor, Essex Regiment.

The referees were Capt. Horsefall, West Ridings, Mr. Strickland, Essex Regiment, and Major Garratt of the Carabineers acted as judge.

THE construction staff for the railway from near Dhubri to a point opposite Gaubati will be nominated by the Eastern Bengal Railway which will build the line.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught during their visit to Meerut will stay at General Macleod's house. Two bungalows have been engaged for the accommodation of his Royal Highness's staff.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

ASSEMBLY AT AHMEDABAD.

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DECEMBER 22.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerji, the president elect of the Congress, arrived here by this morning's mail train. Ahmedabad seemed to have determined on giving him a magnificent but thoroughly popular demonstration. The platform was crowded with citizens assembled to give him a warm welcome and with difficulty the crowd was kept away to make passage for him to reach his carriage. A long procession headed by two bands accompanied by hundreds of young volunteers in Khaki uniform and bearing gay banners was formed and miles of carriages carrying representative men followed the procession, which slowly moved through the thickest parts of the town. The streets were gaily decorated with triumphal arches, banners, bunting and hangings of rich gold and silk embroideries. The welcome everywhere was most cordial. At least half the population must have been in the streets. The president was garlanded at every important place and the carriage was filled to overflowing with flowers and bouquets. When nearing his residence in Mr. Shumbhuoprasad's, bungalow, which was gaily decorated, the volunteers and the populace unhorsed the carriage and dragged it. Altogether ovation was unparalleled in the history of the Congress save the one accorded to Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji in 1893.

The Congress begins to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. Surendranath was received at the station this morning by crowded spectators. Immense enthusiasm prevailed. Roads, windows, and roofs were packed with spectators. He was garlanded at several places and was photographed by Messrs. Kavde and Samsudin. The procession passed through the city near the Delhi Gate. Mr. Bannerji's carriage horses were unyoked and volunteers drew it in the streets. Arches were erected of Kinkhob hung on strings in Mr. Shambhuprasad's bungalow. Mr. Bannerjee thanked the Volunteers for their magnificent reception indicating their devotion to the Congress cause and hoped their youthful ardour would deepen into enthusiastic manhood.

THE AHMEDABAD EXHIBITION.

The Maharaja of Mysore attended the exhibition, Mr. Banerji also attended. Both were enthusiastically cheered.

BIG SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

THE SMUGGLER CONVICTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PACHORA (KHANDESH) DECEMBER, 22.

The case against the accused Dhanalal Myaram, detected at Chalisgaon, for smuggling one thousand and twenty-four tolas of opium, was tried by the first-class Divisional Magistrate of Khandesh. The judgment was delivered this evening. The Magistrate, who termed the accused an habitual smuggler, convicted and sentenced him to months' rigorous imprisonment and fined him Rs. 200. The opium seized was confiscated.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

LATEST BETTINGS.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

Record Reign, Up Guards and Tub al Cain are all being heavily backed and best rates are obtainable about them to-day. They were seven to two each; Vasto sevens, and Cretonne eighth.

APPOINTMENT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, DECEMBER 22.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Fraser will, however, be unable to take up the duties of his post until the completion of the labours of the Police Commission, of which he is the president, in May or June next. In the interval his Honour Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., will continue to act as Lieutenant-Governor.

AUTHENTICS vs. BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CALCUTTA DECEMBER 22.

To-day there was bad light drizzling rain. The Authentics were all out for 100. Chinnery made 27, Kershaw 25 and Hollins 17 runs.

The Bengal Presidency, however, collapsed worse, making only 38 runs for seven wickets.

THE IRISH LAND CONFERENCE.

The joint land conference at Dublin includes Mr. John Redmond, the leader of Irish Nationalists.

MR. PENNELL AND THE BURMA HIGH COURT.

A REFERENCE TO CALCUTTA.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 22.

The following order has been passed by the Judiciary of the Lower Burma Chief Court upon Mr. A. P. Pennell's application for enrolment :—"We think it necessary to make enquiry concerning the grounds on which Mr. Pennell's application to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William was refused. The Registrar is directed to make a reference to the Registrar on the Original side of the High Court, in order that if possible information on this point may be obtained. The application will be kept pending till the Registrar's reply is received.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major J. A. Houison-Craufurd, 7th Bombay Pioneers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (b) Bombay District, having returned from England, off leave, took over his appointment as D. A. A. G. (b), Bombay District, from Captain W. W. Chitty, 19th Bombay Infantry, officiating D. A. A. G. (b) Bombay, on the 22nd December.

Captain W. W. Chitty, 19th Bombay Infantry, will proceed to join his Regiment at Baroda for duty.

THE HARTOPP CASE.

STRONG PRESS COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London the 21st inst., says :—

The Press commenting on the Hartopp case severely blame the toleration extended to the smart set by the real leaders of society.

CHANGES IN MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

There is a strong rumour that Earl Percy, Under Secretary of State for India, succeeds Lord Cranborne at the Foreign Office shortly.

WELL KNOWN FIRM'S DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

Messrs. Pease, of the Darlington firm of Pease, have assigned their property to a trustee for the benefit of their creditors.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 22.

The special train containing their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill with the Government House party left the Central Station at 3-30 p.m. to-day and are timed to arrive at Delhi on Christmas day. Besides their Excellencies the party included Emily Lady Ampthill, his Excellency's mother, the Lord Bishop of Madras, the Hon'ble Constance and Romola Russell, sisters of his Excellency, Major the Hon'ble A. Russell and the Hon'ble Theo. Russell, his Excellency's brothers, Lady Mary and Lady Agnes Lygon, her Excellency's sisters, Captain the Hon'ble R. Lygon, A.-D.-C.'s her Excellency brother, the Hon'ble Violet Douglas Pennant, Mrs. Alan Daly, Captains Fife and Mathews, A.-D.-C.s and Mr. Wynch, I. C. S., Private Secretary.

Mr. C. Sankara Nair, the Hon'ble Nawab Sayyad Mahomed, Mr. N. Subramanian, Rao Bahadur C. Jambalinga Moodelliar, and Mr. M. Veeraraghava Chariar left Madras for the Delhi Durbar on Saturday evening. Mr. Sankara Nair will attend the Indian Congress at Ahmedabad before reaching Delhi.

General Sir R. C. Baker and Staff the Australian representative to the Durbar, left Madras for Calcutta yesterday.

M. Laurezac, Governor General of French India and Madame Laurozac left Pondicherry for Delhi on Saturday evening and passed through Madras yesterday. His Excellency will stay a Delhi till the 3rd January. On his return journey he will visit the French settlements at Chandernagore in Bengal and Yanam in the Godavery district.

BOMBAY'S CASKET FOR THE DUKE.

MESSRS. BARTON SON & Co., of Bangalore, have just completed the casket that is to be presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. The casket is entirely of solid silver, with parts gilded, and represents a Royal Duke's Crown resting on a cushion. The Crown measures 7½ inches across its cap, and stands 7 inches high. The coronet itself, together with the tassel on the cap, are gilded, while the ermine base and the cap are frosted white, the former spotted with black sable, which is represented by oxidised silver "tufts." The cushion, which is 14 1-4 inches square, is ornamented with a very handsome border, showing the Rose Shamrock and Thistle, the details being very cleverly brought out so as to represent fine embroidery. A heavy gilt cord and fringe runs round the cushion, terminating at the corners in massive tassels. His Royal Highness's Coat of Arms, together with the Arms of the Bombay Corporation are shown on each corner of the cushion, within the border. The receptacle to contain the Address, is inside the cushion which opens box ways, and is lined with Royal blue silk velvet. The inscription, which is engraved on the cushion, runs thus—"Address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. 1902."

Sir James Digges La Touche left Allahabad tonight for Lucknow, and on the following night starts thence for Delhi. After the Durbar His Honor proposes to make a tour in Bundelkhand. Starting from Allahabad on the 26th January, he will follow roughly the line of the railway, getting into Banda District on the 1st February; being in Hamirpur District from 4th to 8th; in Jhansi District from 9th to 17th; entering Jalaun District on the 18th, and arriving in Lucknow on the 22nd.

HOPES OF CORONATION CONCESSIONS.

Such extraordinary expectations are being entertained of the good things that are to fall to everybody on the 1st January that it is to be feared that a good deal of disappointment is inevitable when that eventful day is passed. One correspondent gravely informs us that it was the Viceroy's intention to have commemorated the occasion by the bonus of a months pay to all the subordinate establishments of Government, but that the plan has fallen through, strange to say owing to financial considerations. He suggests as a small set-off that every subordinate on incremental pay might be granted an annual increment from the 1st January.

Another suggestion for honouring the name of the King is that all public servants who are to be superannuated in the ordinary course during the coming year should receive a three years' extension to their appointments—a very comforting and beneficial proposal for those who are serving below them. One would not expect people who can be blind to the obvious interests of their immediate neighbours to be awake to the responsibilities of public economy. In this country the general conception of the State revenues is still that of a sack of treasure filled from above out of which the Ruling Power takes and distributes what it likes, much if it is in the smiling temper or little if it is crossed. The fact that the State cannot give to one person except what it takes out of the pockets of another has not yet penetrated to the consciousness of the Indian and the domiciled classes. A months pay all round would be in the nature of the Christmas present that an extravagant wife presents to her husband. It may charm him at the moment but it does not lighten the Christmas bills. There are of course gratifications that the State has at its command, that which costs nothing—stars, titles, and so forth, and these will no doubt decend plentifully, But if they fell as thickly as the Leonids, for every person gratified there would be three disappointed. On the whole the only class whose expectations can be considered secure are the convicts.—Pioneer.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote left Bombay for the Delhi Durbar last evening from the Victoria Terminus by a special train at 10-25 p.m. They were accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, Lady Beatrice Villiers, Lady Beatris Herbert, and the Honorable Arthur Villiers. The following members of His Excellency's staff also left by the same train : Mr. C. H. Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Colonel B. Owen, Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel A.-E.-J. Croly, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer, Captain J. A. S. Balmain and Captain J. T. Weatherby, A.-D.-C's, and Ressaldar Shaik Abdul Hamid, Native A.-D.-C. The departure was private. Mr. H. Wendon, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, received the party on the platform. The train was in the charge of Superintendent T. J. Foard and Mr. C. P. Huard, Traffic Inspector.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

ILLUMINATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE public buildings, to be illuminated on the occasion of the celebration in Bombay of the King Emperor's Coronation are the Municipal Offices, the Crawford Market, the east and the south fasades of the General Post Office, the east fasade of the Telegraph Office, Sailors' Home, the Elphinstone College, the rear parts of the University Library, and the Convocation Hall, the east and north facades of the Public Works Offices, and the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. These buildings will be decorated with thousands of coloured oil buttis. Amongst other structures to be illuminated are the statue of His Majesty the King-Emperor on the Esplanade Road, the statue of the late Queen-Empress, the Floral Fountain and the Wellington Pier, all of which will be lighted with gas. The well-known pyrotechnists of London, Messrs C. I. Brook and Company, have undertaken the work of the fire-works display, which will take place on the ground between the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines and the sea in front of the University Buildings. For the convenience of those desiring to have Seats reserved it is intended to enclose a part of the Oval, for the admission into which tickets will be issued. The display will consist of about 60 items, in which representations of the King Emperor and the Queen Empress, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lord and Lady Curzon will be displayed.

The arrangements and the erection of the structures in connection with the people's fair are being vigorously proceeded with under the direct supervision of Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, C. I. E., of the Bombay Municipality. The people's fair will be held on the Maidan in front of the Bombay Gymkhana and the ground to be utilized for the purpose will be about 1,500 ft. long and 600 ft. wide. An artistically constructed gate at the Esplanade Road side will form the principal entrance to the fair. Beyond the entrance is a tower which will be lighted from top to bottom with oil "butties." Further off will be the band stand, the whole passage between which and the gate, about 50 ft. wide, will be lighted by vaults of lights. In the central portion of the grand circle will be constructed an illuminated fountain, the first of its kind in Bombay, if not in India. Encircling the garden arrangements have been made for the construction of beautifull stalls, in which jewellery, watches, toys and fancy goods of all descriptions will be exhibited for sale. Proceeding from the grand circle there will be streets with lights on both sides, on the borders of which there will be shops similar to those encircling the grand circle. Further on will be the place of rest, a circular structure round which seats will be provided. The grandest and the most attractive part of the fair will be the Spiritual Toboggan, about 50 feet high and 175 feet in diameter, the first of its kind in India. The rider will gradually ascend the eight of the Toboggan by means of an elevated and from the top he will come down at a very rapid rate of speed in three scrolls affording the greatest amusement to the riders.

Among other attractions at the fair will be an exhibition of Indian art works, a magic lantern shows, a panorama of Coronation views, conjuror's tricks, fish ponds, an excellent cenematograph, a skittle table, a flower bower, a maze and various other amusements. The whole space will be lighted with 50 or 60 Kitson and Washington lamps. Besides this, there will be festoons of myriads of oil butties of various colours on both sides of the roads. There will also be a Cafe Chantant under the direct management and control of Mr. Seymour Dove to whom assistance has been promised in the musical part by some of the most talented of local artistes. The amusements at the Cape Chantant will consist of performances by Miss Reve Reel, the clever young lady of 9 years of age, whose singing and dancing were so highly spoken of at St. James's Hall, London. Mr. Dove's Mandolin Band, and performances by Miss Lizzie Donnelly, the accomplished skirt dancer. The convenience of the visitors of all castes and creeds has been paid special attention to as regards the provision of refreshments. There will be five restaurants fitted up in good style by Messrs. Morenas and Company, Messrs D. Byramji and Company, Mr. Framji R. Confectioner, Mr. Ardeshir Jamshed Oomrigar and others. There will also be a special refreshment bar for Hindus in which sweetmeats will be disposed of by a well-known Hindu confectioner Mr. Haridas Valji. The fair will be formally opened with ceremony by Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, on the evening of the 26th instant, at five o'clock. A shamiana will be erected for the purpose and invitations will be issued.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

ARRANGEMENTS AT THE BUNDER.

MR. H. V. R. KEMBALL, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, and his department will be responsible for the arrangements to be made at the Apollo Bunder for the accommodation of the large number of officials and the general public, and the decoration of the bunder in a style befitting the exalted position of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their arrival in Bombay on Saturday next. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive that morning on board the battleship Renown, and will land in the afternoon. A large shamianah, 200 feet in length from east to west, and 80 feet in breadth from north to south has been partly erected, and will be completed in two or three days, on the north-eastern portion of the bunder to the north of the Passengers' Pavilion, extending from the precincts of the Royal Yacht Club eastward to the top of the landing-steps. It will be divided into six blocks or compartments for the greater convience of the different ranks and classes of people who are to be accommodated. Block A will be reserved near the landing-place for the highest officials and heads of departments; block B, with a small platform, for foreign Consuls and native chiefs and princes, if any; block C for members of the Municipal Corporation; with a smaller block, immediately behind it, for the representatives of the Press; block D for other Government officers; block E (a) for specially invited ladies and gentlemen; block E (b) for the general public. A space behind the small block for the representatives of the Press will be reserved for the guard of honour. The shamianah, decked and draped on all sides, will present a very pretty and picturesque appearance. The entire frame-work will be covered with white and pale yellow cloth, arranged in stripes and draped round the supports and festooned at the outer edges. The royal coat-of-arms, engirdled with bannerets, will be fixed above the main entrance on the west, which will be decorated with maroon curtains interlaced with gold frills and tapes, looped back with gold-cloth bows. A somewhat similar decoration will be made at the eastern entrance on the sea-side. At the top of the landing-steps will be erected an arched passage, surmounted by a tower about twenty feet high. A number of shields and stars, with spiked bannerets, will be displayed along the entire length of the bay or central passage, the Union Jack surmounting the whole. Over each of the other entrances on the north and south ends of the shaminanah will be provided smaller entablatures, decked with clusters of cross bannerets and trophies of flags. The ground will be carpetted, while the central passage and the smaller passages to the landing-steps will be covered with scarlet cloth. Continuous lines of choice plants, in pots and tubs, will beautify the view on all sides. Couches and sofas, covered with rich satins, will afford ample accommodation for the visitors. The bunder will be flanked in all directions with elegant Venetian poles, surmounted with spiked bannerets.

"The East Africa and Uganda Mail" says :—We had to pay the other day to a trader round the corner street four thousand rupees, and it took five stalwart swahilis to carry this amount. Bank notes would have been a boon. When shall we be so fortunate as to have bank-notes in place of bags of silver?

ADMIRAL C. C. DRURY.

YESTERDAY morning his Excellency Rear-Admiral Charle C. Drury, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, landed at the Apollo Bunder, officially, from H. M. S. Flagship Highflyer. Commading officers and heads of departments were present at the Bunder to receive his Excellency, and a guard of honour of 100 rank and file of the 2nd battalion Oxford Light Infantry under a Captain with two subalterns, with band and regimental colours, were drawn up at the Bunder. At 10-50 a.m. Admiral Drury, accompanied by Flag Lieutenant Norman Carter, landed from his cutter and Lieutenant-Colonel Callwell and Captain Goodridge received him. He was then introduced to the other officers assembled. The Naval Commander-in-Chief then inspected the guard of honor in company with Col. Callwell and Captain Goodridge. After a brief conversation with Col. Callwell and others, his Excellency, in company with his Flag-Lieutenant, drove to his residence. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery, announcing the landing of his Excellency. Amongst the officers present were Lt. Col A. H. Calwell, R. G. A., Commanding at Bombay; Captain Goodridge R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Major W. J. McWhinnie; A. A. General, Major Clarke, Commanding Oxford Light, Infantry Major Carnegy Commanding 21st. Bombay Infantry; Captain Walton 23rd, Bombay Rifles, and many others.

THE RAILWAY BLOCK AT DELHI.

IN the present extraordinary state of things presented by the railway block at Delhi it must be a source of vivid regret, says the "Pioneer", that the East Indian Railway did not a year ago demand permission to double the bridge spanning the Jumna. The piers were designed and built to allow for the doubling of the line, and there was then opportunity for carrying out the improvement. In the year 1875-76, when the Camp was held there for the Prince of Wales' visit, there were but two lines running into Delhi (omitting the little railway to Guragon), and even then the Delhi station was hardly equal to the demands of the traffic. Now there are seven, of which three have to cross the Jumna Bridge. One can only empty the contents of a bottle at a rate proportioned to the size of its neck; and it is this constricted outlet at the Bridge that seems to have neutralised all the other railway advantages of Delhi and paralysed business. Had the railway engineers recognised the impossibility of dealing with all the traffic coming and going from the Punjab via the North-Western, from Oudh and Bengal via the Oudh and Rohilkend, and from Calcutta and the sea via the East Indian, over a single line of rails, there would have been time during the past twelve months to have doubled the bridge-way, The railway yard in Delhi might then have been temporarily extended on the other side of the Jumna, and the present block in great measure avoided. It may be said that this is wisdom after the event, but the public is not expected to take count of such matters before hand. It leaves them in the hands of professional experts, of whom a certain amount of presience may reasonably be expected; but who seem on this occasion to have had no clear appreciation of the task before them until it was too late.

AHMEDABAD NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION BY THE RANA OF PORBANDER.

An Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Sunday says:—

His Highness, the Rana Saheb of Porbander, distributed prizes to the students of the New English School, Ahmedabad this afternoon in the School Hall The proceedings of the evening were commenced by Mr. Vrijrai Sakerlal Desai, Secretary of the School, who welcomed His Highness to the meeting and read the report of the work done by the school since its institution. A few boys of the school then recited interesting pieces of prose, and poetry. Some of the boys also performed a number of interesting gymnestic feats.

In all 59 prizes in the shape of books and cricket bats were distributed. His Highness delivered an interesting address, in which he thanked the Secretary of the school for inviting him on this interesting occasion and extolled the public spirit and self-sacrifice of the citizens of Ahmedabad whose generosity alone was the cause of this school coming into existence. His Highness regretted to learn that the Ahmedabad Municipality intended to withdraw its grant of Rs. 1,200 from this school from April next, but hoped that the Municipal authorities would reconsider their decision and continue the grant as before since it would tend to enable the sons of very poor parents in this city to benefit from education. His Highness concluded his remarks by offering a grant of Rs. 300 to the school. His Highness was then garlanded.

The Secretary of the school acknowledged the gift of His Highness with feelings of gratitude. The meeting then dispersed.

His Highness was accompanied to the school by his Diwan, and Private Secretary. The Maharaja of Baroda was also present on this occasion. Among the prominent gentlemen present at the meeting were Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, late Diwan of Kutch, Rao Bahadur Jethalal Verjbhai personal Assistant to Commissioner N. D, Mr. Dinshaw Eduljí Watcha and others.

The following is the verbatim speech of His Highness as translated by the Diwan:—Mr. Secretary and Gentlemen,—I am directed by His Highness to convey his thanks to you for the honour done to him to-day in requesting him to preside on an occasion like the present in this institution and the happy terms in which you Mr. Secretary have been good enough to refer to him personally in your report. As we have just seen gentlemen, the school owes its origin and growth to the public spirit and generosity of the citizens of Ahmedabad, which responded to the call of duty at once as soon as the occasion for it arose. We see that as soon as the fee rates of the local High School and the mission School were raised, this institution was started by generous private effort to assist the sons of the poorer portion of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, having the will to be educated but not the costly means. From its progress it further appears that it was started under good auspices. Since the date of its start the interest shown in the institution by the leading citizens of Ahmedabad and the patronage given to it by students and their parents have been, it appears, commendable. Its growth has not only been rapid but substantial as well. The present number of students utilizing the resources of this institution is 800, a splendid figure for a comparatively infant institution. The organizers of the institution, its staff, and especially Mr. Parchure, the late head Master of the school, to whose ability and zeal reference has been made by the Secretary, Mr. Vrajral deserve every praise for these results. His Highness is sure, gentleman, that the institution will be supported and patronized with the same zeal and self-sacrifice hereafter as it has received up to the present time. The Honorary Secretary has referred in the report to the resolve of the Municipality to withdraw its annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from the school. It is hoped that the Municipality will reconsider their decision and see their way to continue the grant for the support and up-keep of this public institution. His Highness is also sure if the Municipality do not feel themselves able to continue the grant there is no lack of public spirit in this prosperous and growing town and that its citizens are fully alive to the duty they owe to this school. They know that this school has a special claim on them because it owes its origin to their self-sacrifice and patriotism, it is their infant and if it is allowed to starve to emaciation or death, the odium of the result will lie on them.

His Highness is confident that the citizens of this ancient and prosperous town would not allow their interest to cool in the prosperity of this school and will come to its aid with generous mind which was shown in the inception.

You know, gentlemen, that Native Chiefs have to maintain similar institutions in their own states and the cost of maintaining them is growing rapidly every year.

THE S. S. MASCOTTE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

THE steamer Mascotte, Captain John Johnstone, put in Bombay harbour on Sunday, having lost two of her anchors and a portion of her chain cable while at Cambay, through strong currents which she met on her voyage to Gogo. She was bound from Calcutta which port she left on the 2nd December, with a cargo of coal for Gogo and Bhownagar. After making good the loss she resumed her voyage and proceed to Bhownagar.

MR. JEROME K. JEROME, who always spends the winter on the Continent, has this year taken a villa at Lausanne. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, it is understood, is to pass the winter again in South Africa.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AMERICAN CATTLE TRADE.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

COPPER IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The live cattle trade, which has been so seriously affected during the last two years by the embargo upon Argentine cattle, is now threatened by the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the New England States. Upon receiving news of the outbreak the Board of Agriculture promptly issued the following order :—

1. Unless and until the Board otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to land any animal brought from the following States in the United States of America —namely, the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermount, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and the first Schedule (Prohibited Countries and Parts of Countries) to the Foreign Animals Order of 1896 shall be read and have effect as if the said six States were included in the list of prohibited countries and parts of countries mentioned in that schedule. It is not expected either here or in America that the prohibition will make much difference to the general exports, for very few of the cattle raised in the district are sent abroad. Boston, however, is the chief port engaged in the trade, while large numbers of Canadian cattle are dispatched from Portland (Maine) in the winter season, and both American and Canadian exporters will lose appreciably by the closing of these ports. But the main point is—will the disease spread? So long as the disease is confined within its present limits and the port of New York is not scheduled, there will be little reason for anxiety. But should it enter New York State (which is bounded on one side by three of the infected States) the result would be calamitous indeed. Happily, the United States Government is taking vigorous measures to stamp out the pest. All movement of cattle, sheep, and swine in the infected region has been checked, and the animals placed in quarantine. The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry is personally superintending the operations, and has a special staff of over 100 assistants.

All infected cattle will, of course, be slaughtered. With the various State authorities also on the alert we may expect the speedy disappearance of the scourge. A Liverpool importer has stated his belief that the fact of cattle disease having broken out was known on the other side some time before it was announced. This may be so, but as the result of special inquiries we can say definitely that no diseased American cattle have been landed in England. The U. S. regulations governing the export of cattle are of a most stringent kind, and as a tag must be fastened to every animal before shipment, the source of an outbreak can be readily traced. The thoroughness of the inspection at Deptford and Liverpool precludes all chance of the disease being undiscovered. In course of an interview Mr. G. Philcox, Superintendent of the Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford, said there was not the slightest occasion for fear that the disease could be in any way conveyed from the market. There was only one Boston cargo then on its way to Deptford. The part of the market reserved for diseased cattle was strictly isolated, and the system of disinfection was perfect. He thought the early discovery of the New England outbreak minimised its gravity. Mr. Philcox mentioned that two years ago no fewer than 30 shipments of diseased cattle from the Argentine were dealt with at Deptford. It speaks volumes for the efficacy of the Board of Agriculture's regulations that the disease never went beyond the market.

The stocks of copper in England and France at the end of November are stated by Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co. as in the aggregate 11,757 tons; including the quantities advised by mail and cable from Chili and Australia, the visible supply in the two great copper markets on this side of the Atlantic appears as 16,707 tons, as against 15,653 tons on November 15 and 16,657 tons on October 31. The price of G. M. B.'s and standard copper is quoted as only £49 15s., as against £51. 17s. a fortnight ago and £51. 17s. 6d. at the end of October. A year ago, at the end of November, with a much larger visible supply in England and France—20,570 tons—the price was £60, and at the corresponding date in 1900, with a visible supply on this side 75 per cent larger than that now recorded, the price was £72 10s. For this change in the position speculative manipulations in the United States and the stringency of the money market are held to be accountable. The supplies from North America received at British and Continental ports during November, however, have amounted to only 11,348 tons, as against 12,619 tons in October and 14,239 tons in September, and a monthly average of 13,758 tons since last November. From Spain and Portugal, from the miscellaneous countries, and from Chili and Australia the supplies have been rather above than below the normal. The total from all sources for the month is 22,597 tons, and the deliveries have amounted to 22,547 tons, demand and supply continuing very close together, with, apparently, considerably less than a month's consumption immediately available in the market.

It is a significant indication of the recent change of opinion as to the amount of the American cotton crop in the Southern States that the price of cotton-seed oil has fallen during November several dollars per ton. In the earlier weeks of the season the quotation in most of the States was 17 dollars per ton. At the latest mail dates, however, planters were accepting 12 dollars in Mississippi and 13 dollars to 14 dollars in the Atlantic States. A Southern report to the New York "National Provisioner" says :— "Planters have at last found out that their cotton crop, and therefore their seed supply, is much beyond some of the previous estimates put forward by speculators and others." It is added that if planters want to sell their seed they must make up their minds to take low prices. It is true that during last season, when the supply was less than it is certain to be this year, the price fell at one time to 12 dollars but that was the result of a combination of the oilmill buyers. This year no such conjoint action has been taken, and the heavy decline now reported is simply the result of abundant supply and pressure to sell. Viewing the crop question from the standpoint of the oilseed market, those interested in it believe that the crop will reach 11,000,000 to 11,250,000 bales, opinion being prevailingly in favour of the higher figures. A substantial top crop was grown during the latter half of October and the earlier half of November, and this has added largely to the yield both of cotton and of seed.

In their regular circular, dated November 21, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co, of New York, report as follows on the American cotton position:—"A sharp advance from the depression of last week has resulted in the recovery of half of the decline from the high point of the season, and is based on the damage to the top crop in Texas which is expected to be the result of the recent rainy weather in that State. Advices from that section are that the foliage on the plant is so dense that the many bolls with which it is fruited do not mature, as the rainy, warm weather causes the plant to grow but prevents the bolls from opening. From all other parts of the cotton belt the tenour of all the reports is to indicate a largely increased yield as the result of the perfect weather conditions since the beginning of September. In Alabama it is believed the yield will be at least 200,000 bales larger than was expected at that time, and it is fair to assume that conditions which would add to the yield of that State must have increased the yield in the other States. In fact we are now practically at the 23rd of November without a killing frost except in very isolated spots, and the minimum current estimate of the crop is now 11,000,000 bales. But all feel that such a crop will be needed to supply the consumption at present prices, and there has been a demand from spinners which has absorbed the offerings on the basis of 8c. for spring deliveries. In addition to this demand from spinners, which prevented a more severe decline, has been the buying in anticipation of a bullish report from the Government on December 3. Rumour has it that this estimate will be in the neighbourhood of 10,250,000 bales, and this has led to the covering of almost the entire short interest. Our local situation remains practically unchanged, with the January position still strongly held. Cotton is still pointing here (New York) for delivery and will increase our stock, but it is a question whether enough can come to fill all the contracts, as the freight blockade is extending over the South and freight cars are difficult to obtain."

The detailed statement of the trade of Natal for the first nine months of 1902 gives the value of the imports of ordinary merchandise as £8,206,000, as against only £5,740,000 for the corresponding period in 1901. The imports of provisions—exclusive of corn and dairy products but inclusive of groceries—and the imports of metals and manufactures thereof—including agricultural implements, ironmongery and machinery, hardware and iron and steel manufactures generally—show the greatest expansion in the classified list, the declared value of the first-named group being £1,333,000, as against £846,000 for the corresponding period last year, and the declared value of the second group being £1,191,000, as against only £680,000 in the first nine months of 1901. A noteworthy increase in the imports of apparel, including haberdashery, hosiery, and so on, is recorded. Dairy products and grain, including rice, show more moderate, but still substantial, increases and the same may be said of timber and cabinet ware, beverages, including ale, spirits and wine, and tobacco. As might be expected, there is a very decided increase in the imports of living animals, probably to restock the farms. The value of the cotton manufactures imported was £181,000 as against £102,000 for the first nine months last year. Woollen manufactures show an increase from £83,000 to £110,000. Curiously enough, railway and tramway material shows a decrease. The increase in the unenumerated articles is from £662,000 in 1901 to £1,089,000 in 1902. The imports of Government stores, including Government railway materials, are valued at £965,000, as against £600,000 for the corresponding period last year; and the imports of bullion and specie at £1,950,000, as against only £589,000. Merchandise imported and delivered free of duty for military purposes is valued at £115,000, as against £90,000 for the first nine months of 1901.

It is doubtful whether Parliamentary history could furnish forth a more melancholy instance of legislative unfitness than the Agrarian majority of the German Reichstag. Nor does the Government emerge from the situation without egregious self-stultification. Count Bulow has accepted what his mouth-piece in the Commission, Count Posadowsky, declared times out of number to be wholly "unacceptable," while the majority unblushingly inform the German electors that the trumpet-tongued opposition ever since the Customs Bill was launched was only so much stage-thunder! Early in the week the value of reiteration "ad nauseam" of steadfastness was revealed; the Government and the Agrarians had come to an understanding by surrendering on points where they had previously declared that no compromise of any kind was possible. Count Bulow agreed to raise the minimum duty on barley, a thing he had sworn never to do—and the majority threw overboard the tariff modifications laboriously accumulated by months of deliberations in the Commission. As for the extreme Agrarians, these gentlemen ceased their theatrical clamours on behalf of a "distressed agriculture" in return for a reduction on the duties on a few industrial products chiefly employed by agriculturists! On the heels of the news that the deadlock was overcame, the famous "Kardoffscher Antrag"—a motion to vote on the whole nine hundred and forty-six tariff positions en bloc. The minority was to be gagged for good at one stroke now that the Agrarian fractions had become reconciled. Count Ballestrem, the Speaker of the Reichstag, questioned whether Kardoff's motion did not violate the standing orders of the House, yet for all that he allowed it to be discussed. Then, as might have been expected, a storm broke out. Scenes to which Parliamentary hands in Austria and France have grown tolerably accustomed "a force de repetition" took place on the floor of the German Reichstag. The Chair was defied, Ulrich, a Socialist Deputy, raved, gesticulated, and pounded on his desk like one possessed; the Pan German Wolff, the political rowdy of the Austrian Parliament, could scarcely have done better—or worse. Count Ballestrem ordered Ulrich to leave the House. "Das habe ich nicht notig" (I've no need to do that) rapped back the Socialist. And he stayed. Ballestrem it was who left—disgusted with the whole tumultuous proceedings. Doubtless the Left went too far in their resistance to the motion, but they can at least lay just claim to the virtue of rational consistency in their attitude to the Bill.

A report on the subject of vehicles in South America, has been received from United States Consul R. E. Mansfield, of Valparaiso: "Most of the vehicles used in this country are primitive in design, and crude in construction and finish. There are no large manufactories in Chile for the production of vehicles. Two-wheeled carts are almost universally used. They are manufactured in all the towns and villages in the country. Most of them are clumsy affairs, with high wheels, heavy, rough spokes, broad, thick felloes, and wide tires. The box or frame is fastened to the axle, in most instances without springs or other means for relieving the jolting sensation produced by the wheels passing over rough country roads or uneven streets. In the country, oxen are used almost exclusively for drawing the carts. The tongue of the vehicle is a heavy piece of timber fastened firmly in the centre of the axle, and extending forward a sufficient distance for the oxen to be harnessed to it. The yoke by which the animals are attached is made from a heavy piece of timber, and is similar in form but much longer than the yoke used in the States where bovines are employed as beasts of burden. Instead of resting upon the neck of the animal, as is the custom in most countries, the yoke is placed upon the head of the beast just back of the horns, and is fastened with strips of rawhide passed around the horns and over the forehead. This method of harnessing the animals gives them no freedom of action of the head. The box or frame of the cart being firmly fastened to the tongue, all the jarring sensation produced by the motion of the vehicle comes upon the head of the beasts, causing at times great torture. Vehicles used for the transportation of goods in the cities and towns in Chile are of the same type as the ox carts, except that they are not so heavy. They are drawn by two or three horses. Instead of a tongue, the horse carts are provided with shafts. One horse works between the shafts, and another attached to the cart by a single trace, works upon the left, or near side. The driver of the vehicle rides the animal upon the left, a saddle constituting a part of the harness. The driver wears a spur upon the left foot and carries a whip in his right hand. One of the common methods of transporting cargo in the towns and cities in Chile is upon the backs of horses. Groceries, meat, milk—in fact all classes of freight, from barrels of oil and cement to huge timbers and piles of lumber, are carried upon the backs of horses. In the country, mules are used for the same purpose, as they are more sure-footed upon the hills and will carry heavier loads greater distances without unpacking than will the horses."

A SNAKE STORY.

Mr. H. L. Blacklaw writes to the "Ceylon Observer":—The following is a sight not often seen. This morning as I was walking along my water-course, a cobra, which was running by itself on the edge, plumped into the water on seeing me and swam in the direction of the current. On following up I noticed something hanging out of its mouth, which turned out to be a small portion of the tail of a snake. I thought I was to solve the knotty problem as to whether a snake swallows its young. Gradually, however, instead of one of its progeny, the cobra disgorged quite three-fourths of a rat-snake before I killed it. I hauled the remaining fourth of the rat-snake out of the cobra, and on measuring the snakes, found that the cobra was 4ft. 8in. and the rat-snake 5ft. 2in. It would have taken the cobra a good long time to have digested such a meal—a snake 6in. longer than itself!

Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. **Rowland's Macassar Oil** provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for **Rowland's Macassar Oil**, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE FAR EAST.

PIRACY ON THE NORTH RIVER.

Information having been received in Canton that a certain band of free-booters had been making depredations on vessels and villages on the North River, the provincial Government of Canton despatched the "Kwang Yuen," one of the Alpha gunboats, to investigate the matter. On arriving at one of the villages Captain Lum of the vessel was beseiged with petitions from the villagers, anent the ravages committed by the pirates and praying that the commander of the gunboat seek out the robbers and punish them. For about five days, there was perfect tranquillity in the surrounding villages, and on the morning of the 28th ult. the vessel was in the act of returning to Canton, when news was brought to Captain Lum that the night previous, the robbers accompanied by a steam launch and four or five snake boats, had held up two junks at a small creek. With commendable energy, the captain proceeded to the spot indicated, but found that the pirates had gone away. On the beach, however were discovered four corpses presumably members of the crew of the junks. Not to be baffled, the captain ascended further up the river and in the afternoon came across a steam launch painted grey, and towing two junks. He hailed the steam launch, but as no answer was forthcoming, he ordered one of the cutters to be manned, and proceeded to the steam launch. When about twenty yards the crew of the cutter were received with a volley, which laid low two of the crew. The captain at once ordered the recall to be sounded, and when the crew were on board the vessel once more, including the two injured men, he ordered the two Gatlings to be used, as also the two 3 pdrs. against the launch. With such good effect did the shots tell, that in less than fifteen minutes, the two junks were sunk and the steam launch badly disabled. The pirates seeing that the game was up, then tried to escape by means of the snake boats, but so searching were the shots, that not a single boat reached the shore. On boarding the steam launch, three of the pirates were found lying in pools of blood, and badly wounded. Among the effects were found no less than 2,000 taels besides arms in the shape of Winchesters, Sniders and blunderbusses. The three pirates were instantly shot and the launch taken in tow to Canton where, we are informed, she will be broken up.

BOXERS IN CHIHLI

DEATHS TO BE AVENGED.

A serious report and one that is pregnant with danger and a menace to the peace and safety, this winter, of foreigners in the interior towns, especially of Chihli province, is published in a local vernacular paper, says the "N. C. D. News," the truth of which report we are expected to accept, as corroborative news has already been recived here at various time, some of which has appeared in these "Notes." This is the report that Chihli is being gradually again invaded, as in 1900, by Boxer propagandists from Shantung, the land of the society's birth, and that the invaders are finding not the least difficulty in obtaining proselytes, as in 1900. In the present instance as stated in the vernacular paper in question, a band of some thirty old Boxer "Chiefs" have lately appeared in the district cities of Ch'ingyunhsien and Yenshanslen, having come over from Shantung by coast junks. The ruling, and therefore more dangerous idea in the propaganda of this special body of Boxers, is that of revenge for the disasters suffered by the members of the society in 1900 and 1901 at the hands of the Allies. For this reason this new body of Shantung Boxers are all attired in white mourning clothes, and care is taken by them to make known to all whom they meet that they are intent on avenging the deaths of their comrades who fell in 1900 and 1901, at the hands of the Western "barbarians," and that "never will this mourning attire be divested until the deaths of the 'martyrs' of two years ago be avenged by the slaughter of one foreign life for each Boxer life taken by the Allies." It is stated that recruits in large numbers are joining this body of Boxers, and that the officials of that part of Chihli are getting seriously alarmed.

THE KWANGSI TROUBLE.

A BIG CAPTURE.

A Canton Correspondent writes:—For a long time the Imperial Authorities have had information that arms is great quantities are being carried to the rebels, who are anticipating another attempt at a big move, but up to a few days ago the officials had been unsuccessful in tracing the source of the supply. The captain of a guard boat at Mung Kong observing a large passenger boat flying a Mandarin's flag boarded her, when one of the crew in fright jumped overboard. This aroused his suspicions and on searching the boat, after binding the crew, he found over 200 Mauser rifles and a quantity of cartridges and ammunition. The chief of the crew or gang is a well-known robber, only 20 years of age. Seeing that there was no escape he gave up the game and handed the guard captain a letter he was carrying addressed to a man at Nanning who has given a great deal of trouble in and about that district.

In his examination before the Mandarin, in the hope of getting released from at least some of his deserved punishment, he confessed that his gang were more than 400 strong and that he was in the pay of the troublesome man. He also stated that he has three other letters calling for 400 men to help in a move to be taken about the commencement of the 11th moon. He said the rifles were purchased in Kwangtung, and that in the 7th moon he was given money to purchase 500 rifles and ammunition. He had obtained all the rifles, but not all the cartridges. In his confession he further stated that at Tung Ping there was a headquarters of about 300 men all having blunderbuss and in all about 500 guns of all sorts. All these ruffians were to be ready on the 16th of 10th moon to go to Kwei Ping to strike at Chum Chew, Kwangsi, and afterwards to proceed to Pingham city, but they were unable to get through and that this capture would frustrate their plans for a time. Headquarters, however, would be aware of capture before soldiers could get to the spot.

RIOT IN SINGAPORE.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND COOLIES.

STORMING A HOUSE.

The "Straits Times" states that a serious fight took place on the 5th instant in Wayang Street, close by the Chinese Protectorate. The result of the affair was that two Chinese coolies were shot dead by the police, and a large number were wounded in various ways; in addition to which, Mr. Evans, Protector of Chinese, got a severe cut over the eye, Mr. Bailey had his upper lip cut open and his nose damaged, the Chief Police Officer, Mr. Grove, was cut on the chin, and several policemen were a bit knocked about.

The following explains clearly how the affair started. This morning Mr. Bailey, Mr. Evans, assistant at the Chinese Protectorate, reported to Mr. Evans that the previous evening, a case of insubordination had occurred at a coolie emigrant depot—Kwong Nam Lung—No. 29 and 30 Wayang Street, which is within a stone's throw of the Protectorate. Mr. Evans thereupon sent round to the coolie house asking that the men concerned should come round to the Protectorate and explain what they had to complain of. Mr Evans's messenger said the coolies refused to come; upon which Mr. Evans went round to the house with two assistants, Messrs. Fernandez and Logan. They went up to the top floor where the malcontents—about 30 in number—were. Mr. Evans and his assistants, after some argument, were at once set upon by the coolies, who had armed themselves with iron bars from the windows and with clumps of wood from the balustrade of the staircase and bricks. The staircase is covered by a wooden trap after the style of the ordinary bathroom. Mr. Evans and the two assistants were imprisoned nor would the coolies allow them to go down. The coolies were headed by a big dark coolie—named Eng Lee—who, we understand, is a low kek, that is to say he has lived in Singapore for some considerable time. A messenger took the news of the serious position of the Protectorate officials to Mr. Bailey at the Protectorate, and the latter went round to Mr. Evans's assistance. As soon as he got his head above the level of the floor of the room he was attacked and sustained a cut lip and injury to the nose. Though he did his utmost to got through the coolies to Mr. Evans, he was obliged to go down the stairs, though he would not leave the house.

THE POLICE ON THE SCENE.

News of this state of affairs was telephoned to Mr. Grove, Chief Police Officer, who at the moment happened to be in his office taking the report of European officers who had come in from outstations. Mr. Grove and the other Europeans, together with a few policemen who were at the Police Court, and some Sikh and native constables who were in the station, off duty, armed themselves and went off to Wayang Street immediately. There were hundreds of Chinese and natives around the house. Headed by Mr. Grove, the police ran up the stairs, and when Mr. Grove got to the level of the room in which Mr. Evans was imprisoned, the coolies immediately went for him, aiming blows at his head and cutting him on the chin. Mr Evans shouted out that it was not safe to come up and that the coolies would not let him (Mr. Evans) come down.

Just about this time the trap door was shut down, with the police on the stairs beneath. At this critical moment, Mr. Grove sent over to the Police Court for the Chief Magistrate, Mr. E. L. Brockman, who soon arrived accompanied by an interpreter. Through the interpreter, Mr. Brockman three times warned the coolies above that unless Mr. Evans and his men were released, the police would fire. This warning was given through a broken board of the trap-door, through which the ringleader and several other coolies could be seen and heard gesticulating and shouting defiance. The only reply of the ringleader to the warning was a laugh and "come on, fire as much as you like," or something to that effect. The ringleader pointed to his chest and asked to be shot there, and another man made a sign of throatcutting. Thereupon, Mr. Grove ordered Acting Inspector Connor to fire one shot at the men at the top of the stairs, and Connor at once levelled his Snider and landed a charge of buck shot in the ringleaders right side, dropping him dead at once.

As this had no effect, Mr. Grove ordered Det. Insp. Brennan and Sergt. Dunn to fire, and another man got a dose of buck shot in the back, low down. Still the remains of the trap door were kept down, and then Mr. Grove rushed up with a Rifle.

A big coolie aimed a blow at his head with a pole, and Mr. Grove shot him in the mouth, killing him instantaneously. Then all the police, headed by Chief Insp. Sullivan rushed the stairs and gained an entrance to the room, upon which there was a general fight, and the coolies who apparently had had enough but still did their best to keep back the policemen, were overpowered, and Mr. Evans was rescued.

Some idea of the hot scuffle which took place when the police got into the room can be adduced from the fact that every coolie was afterwards found to be wounded, one man having his head so badly injured that he was sent to hospital at once together with the coolie who was shot in the back. The police used sword bayonets, rifle butts, batons and sticks. Each policeman captured a coolie, took him out to the road, gave him a hammering, and carted him off to the Central Police Station; and in this way all the coolies in the room were arrested.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

THE AFRIKANDER BOND.

London, Dec. 6.—Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Premier, and the Italian authorities are considering a scheme for the importation of Italian labourers for horticultural purposes.

London, Dec. 6.—The loyalists declare that the Africander Bond's new name of "South African Party" is a mere signboard to conceal the fact that the real aims of the organisation are unaltered. The Bond is to be retained for subdivision purposes in Cape politics, but there will be a more general organisation throughout South Africa. The party are already seeking to foster the growth of an independent party among the Uitlanders at Johannesburg, but so far with little success.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

London, Dec. 6.—The French Chamber of Deputies have approved of the Brussels sugar convention.

London, Dec. 6.—On a motion for adjournment in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Gibson, Bowles, Conservative member for King's Lynn expressed the hope that the convention would not be ratified until it was made clear that Holland's interpretation that Britain was bound to impose countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar and manufactured products exported by the autonomous colonies, was incorrect. Mr. Balfour stated that he had advised his colleagues not to reply to questions informally raised in regard to delicate international questions.

REBELLION IN ABYSSINIA.

London, Dec. 6.—According to advices from Jebutil, in French Somaliland, the Emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia, is mobilising Ras Makonnen's army to punish the rebels in the Tigre district.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

London, Dec. 6.—A referendum has been held in Ontario, Canada, on the question of the prohibition of the drink traffic. There was a majority in favour of prohibition, but it was not sufficient to carry the proposal.

MUTINY AT SEA.

SECOND OFFICER KILLED.

London, Dec. 6—Upon the arrival of the British ships "Leicester Castle," 2,057 tons, at Queenstown yesterday, Captain R. D. Peattie reported that three American seamen whom he engaged at San Francisco mutinied when the vessel was 300 miles to the north of Pitcairn Island. They shot the captain in the breast and arm, and killed the second officer. The three men disappeared at night on a frail raft, and it is probable they were drowned.

A COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

London, Dec. 6.—Mr. Hanbury, president of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at Chelmsford, yesterday, announced the establishment of a council of agriculture drawn from all parts of Britain to assist the central authority. He intended to ask for a fund to appoint agents in Britain to collect information and statistics.

CATTLE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Dec. 6.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. R. J. Price, member for East Norfolk asked if the Treasury would send representatives to South Africa to inquire whether there were openings in that country for British cattle.

REFORMS IN MACEDONIA.

NO FAITH IN TURKEY'S PROMISES.

London, Dec. 6.—"The Times" correspondent at Constantinople says that the Porte's promised reforms in Macedonia inspire no confidence whatever in diplomatic circles. Advices from Vienna state that the principal objection to the scheme of reform is the absence of efficient European control.

THE ACCUSING HAND.

WEIRD EPISODE FOLLOWS FOUL MURDER.

In a breathless court the prosecuting counsel in a murder trial at the Connaught Winter Assizes at Sligo on December 3rd, unfolded a story which, for weird and uncanny realism, has seldom been equalled.

James Doherty, an elderly farmer, stood charged with the murder of his son Patrick, aged twenty-five, and this was the case submitted against him by the Crown.

Doherty wished to marry a young girl. Patrick protested with such effect that the match was broken off. But the thwarted father is credited with having nursed the idea of vengeance.

On the night of March 23 the father shot at his son with a revolver. First the son escaped through a window, but was pursued and killed by his father. Doherty and a relative dragged the body into the house.

Now comes the weird part of the story.

The light of a neighbouring lamp fell upon the corpse. A cold fear seized the heart of the horrified old man, for the right arm of the corpse was raised in a strange manner, as though its owner was defending himself against a murderous assailant.

The two living men tried to force the arm to the side of the corpse, but rigor mortis had set in, and, continued counsel with dramatic effect:—

The hand again rose slowly to its original position, as if denouncing the crime which had been committed, and the wretched father, as though stricken by remorse, fell to the ground in a fit.

The body bore four bullet wounds, two in the face, one through the heart, and one through the wrist. It was terribly knocked about, the head being smashed in.

Nevertheless, Doherty had declared that "Patrick shot himself, and then jumped out of the window."

The jury returned a verdict of guilty and in sentencing Doherty to be hanged in Sligo gaol on the 30th inst. Mr. Justice Wright said the crime of which he had been convicted was a peculiarly brutal and revolting one.

His lordship added that the condemned man need entertain no hope of mercy.

When Doherty was tried for the crime first at Leitrim Assizes the jury disagreed.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Gokuldas Naranjee presiding.

The following is the directors' report:—

The directors have now to submit before the shareholders their 30th annual report, with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the years ending 30th June 1902, showing a loss of Rs. 16,899-15-3 made during the year, which, added to the losses of the previous three years, makes up a total loss of Rs. 2,21,359-5-3. Referring to the result of this year, the directors regret to report that the company has experienced almost similar difficulties as were met with in the last three years, except that the new machines which were reported of previously have almost been set up, and in consequence of which the outturn of the mill, both in respect of quality and quantity of yarn and cloth produced, has been materially improved, and in future we hope to meet better results. Owing to the loss sustained by the company this year, the secretaries and treasurers have not charged the company their usual commission for the year under report, for which the directors hope that the shareholders will feel grateful to the secretaries and treasurers equally with them. The directors regret very much to announce the untimely death of Mr. Gordhandass Soonderdass, who was an ex-officio director of this company, in whom we have lost a much valued colleague. Messrs. Hassumbhai Visram and Goculdass Naranjee retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The report and the auddited account and balance sheet were received and adopted. Messrs. Hassumbai Visram and Gokuldas Naranjee were reelected directors and Messrs. Dwarkadas Odhawjee and K. M. Shroff were appointed auditors. Thanks were tendered to the secretaries and treasurer of the company for their giving up their usual commission for the year under ended report. Thanks to the chairman ended the meeting.

THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.

A general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's office No. 95, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Shaikh Adam Yusufbhoy presiding. The accounts submitted by the liquidator were duly passed, and it was unanimously resolved that the business of the Company should be finally wound up.

9TH LANCERS AGAIN PUNISHED.

STATION CHANGED; NEW DRAFTS PENALISED.

The "Daily Express" says:—The punishment of the 9th Lancers for the alleged ill-treatment of a native is pursuing them through side channels as well as in the direct issue.

The regiment, after its three years on the veldt, was to have been sent to Umballa, but to the great disappointment of the men they will now be stationed at Rawal Pindi, which is desolation in comparison.

A remarkable feature of the Lancers' case is their wonderful discipline while smarting under undeserved disgrace, and had the regiment been anything but one of the best the saddlery would have been cut or some such mischief done long before this. But "bear the punishment for the sake of the regiment," the squadron officers said when addressing their men, and splendidly are they carrying out the advice.

All new drafts from England are to share the punishment, so that by next June nearly 1,000 men will have been included in the drastic order.

In the meatime the Indian native Press has covered Lord Curzon with glory for punishing 600 men for a native assault.

Lord George Hamilton, it seems, was misinformed in respect of the telegram stating that the real culprit had been found. The man in question was arrested on suspicions aroused by statements made while he was under the influence of drink, but it was established the next day that he could not have been the offender.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, December 22.

Monday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in the Central Provinces, and the northern part of the depression in the peninsula has filled up, but pressure is still considerably in defect in the Deccan. The depression has given showers in Lower Bengal, Orissa, Circars, Chota Nagpur, and east of the Central Provinces. Cuttack has received two inches; Balasore, False Point, Sambalpur, and Saugor Island one. Skies are still thickly clouded in the areas where rain fell, and light showers may again occur during the day in the same regions, but winds are reverting to normal directions and the weather will probably commence improving. Pressure is very uniform over the south of the bay and winds have increased in strength and changed to east at Diamond Island.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2ND DECEMBER.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain Rain much needed generally

Hissar—Bright, no sign of rain Rain much needed generally for rabi crops

Mooltan—Bright, no sign of rain Rain much needed especially for wheat Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi—Seasonable Rabi crop prospects generally good

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain Cotton arriving in small quantities

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain All crops doing well.

Beawar—Bright no sign of rain Mornings cold and dewy Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain Rabi crop prospects generally good

Khamgaon—Looks like clearing up Mornings cold and dewy Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains

Dhulia—Cloudy and unseasonable Rabi crop prospects generally good

Broach—Easterly wind Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls, rapidly ripening. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good

Viramgam—Cloudy, but no rain Cotton plants flourishing

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain Seasonable Mornings cold and dewy Cotton plants flourishing in flower and continue to show more improvement Flowering advanced and crop prospects generally good

Dholera—Looks like clearing up Seasonable and cool Cotton plants in flower Wheat doing well

Bhavnagar—Bright no sign of rain Cotton plants flourishing Cotton picking general

Barsi—Bright no sign of rain Seasonable Cotton picking general and early arrivals will show black leaf Rabi crop prospects generally good

Sholapur—Bright no sign of rain Mornings cold and dewy

Hubli—Bright no sign of rain Mornings cold and dewy Cotton plants flourishing Rabi crop prospects generally good Harvests partially damaged

Bellary—Cotton plants flourishing All crop doing well

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Monday the 22nd December.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Berar, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewere. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The extreme temperatures show a general tendency to decrease. To-day the maximum temperature shows an excess of 6° at Bellary and the minimum of 5° to 15° at Bellary, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Calicut, Mangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur and Akola. The temperature ranged from 91° at Bellary and Cuddapah to 33° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Karwar, Mangalore, Masulipatam and Bellary. Humidity changes are unimportant. Rain in very light showers fell at Raipur.

Weather.—A small depression exists at and about Sholapur and Bijapur, but it has little or no influence on weather.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and the head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's steamer Tirol, 1,746 tons, Captain C de Bretfield, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with a general cargo.

The steamer Hugin, 8?t9 ons, Captain M Andener, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, 1st December, with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Annie, 2,445 tons, Captain L M Wie, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Cardiff, 21st November, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Mascotte, 2,018 tons, Captain J Johnstone arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 2nd December with a cargo of coal.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,011 tons, Captain B H Bullen, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Hollywell, 2,127 tons, Captain J Tointon, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via East Africa ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Rander Reunion, 1,329 tons, Captain T W Carr, arrived yesterday from Karachi 19th December with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,622 tons Captain J Birch, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 378 deck passengers.

The Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's steamer Yamaguchi Maru 2,058 tons, Captain S Yoshizawa, sailed yesterday, for China and Japan, with a general cargo and three cabin passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels, 2,564 tons, Captain W Meyer, arrived in harbour on 21st instant from Antwerp, 25th November, with a general cargo and 44 packages explosives.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kistna, 5?4 tons, Captain J G Bowman, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, 16th December, with a general cargo, 12 mules, and Mr C W Pate and four deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain F J Fox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 2nd December, via intermediate ports, with China and Austrilian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mason, Mr Perry, Miss Potts, Mrs Harris, Lieut Lindssa Mrs Harrison, Mrs Passmore and two Misses, Miss Menachy Mr Gibson, Mr Peatt, Mr Slaefton, Miss Campbell, Mr Pigon, Miss Chinnery, Mr and Mrs Rettu, Mr and Mrs Stanley Gibbons, Mrs and Miss Cook Lumley, Miss Brooks, Miss Stainton, Mrs Harris, Mr Ismail Lilley, Mr Issuo Missen, Countess of Eldon, Mr and Mrs Morgan, Major Capelcure, Lieut Richmond Lieut Blyth, Lieut Law, Mrs Mrs and Miss Quarier, Mr New Mark, Mr Lillman, Col Sergt Donnelly, Sergt Nash, Corpl Lenns, Lance Corpl Harly, Mr and Mrs Gudlar, Miss Garsars, Miss Battler, Mr and Mrs T Rowe, Major and Mrs Andrews, Mr and Miss Cumming, Mr Scott, Mr Bosob, Mr and Mrs Cruise, Mrs and Miss Saughton, Mrs Clarke, Miss Slaney, Miss and Mrs Tolley, Mr Kne, Mr and Mrs Seelingson, and Mr Tooleman.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Mascotte s	Johnstone	Calcutta, Dec 2
	Tannenfels s	Meyer	Antwerp, Nov 15
	Annie s	Wie	Cardiff, Nov 21
22	Parramatta s	Fox	Shanghai, Dec 12
	Hollywell s	Tointon	London via E Africa
	Rander Reunion s.	Carr	Karachi, Dec 19
	Kistna s	Bowman	Colombo, Dec 16
	Hugin s	Andiner	Bangkok, Dec 1

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Yamaguchi Maru s	Yoshizawa	China, &c
	Somali s	Birch	Zanzibar, &c
	Nizam s	Bullen	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Tirol, retfeld, for Shanghai, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 22.

For Liverpool.

Olympia—4000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 3000 cwts Cottonseed, Goculdas Madhowjee; 300 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 810 cwts wheat Tyabjee and Co, 201 cwts ingerseed, A. Blascheck and Co, 2?0 cwts gum Govindjee Sojpal; 40 bales wool C Nanjee; 3,760 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

For London.

Abergeldie—1155 cwts cottonseed Ebjee Oomersey: 3 hogsheads, J H Elliott and Co; 7 cwts fishmaws, M H Miralay; 1625 cwts cottonseed, R J Ratnagar; 7 cwts peacock feathers, J M Rahimtoolas 2000 cwt; wheat, David Sassoon and Co, 2??0 cwts jowar, A S Jamal Brother, and Co; 140 cwts—Olibanum, H Virdhor; 80 cwts Olibanum D Canjee, 12? cwts olibanum, A Chagla, and Co;

Egypt—155 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola; 195 cwts horns, N M Raisur, 32 bales skin, R M Kooka; 1?2 bales skins, W & A Graham and Co; 8 pots rosa oil, F Fischer and Co; 3800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Egypt—999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 1001 cwts gingellyseed, N Sundarjee, and Co.

Epsom—6000 cwts teelseed.

Olympia—2000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon, and Co; 915? cwts gingellyseed 1130 cwts castorseed, 990 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt poppy-seed, 2000 cwts jowari, 1000 cwts castorseed, 24174 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers;

For Havre.

Kt Templar—4000 cwts linseed, Forbes Forbes and Co 21000 cwts maize, Wagjee Becboo, 2000 cwts linseed, 1981 cwts maize, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers;

For Dunkirk.

Matin—2329 cwts linseed, and 4?0 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri, 4000 cwts maize, Ralli Brothers; 000 cwts maize, Forbes Forbes and Co;

For Venice.

Imperatrix s s 200 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co

F Ferdinand s s ?0 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

For Fiume.

Imperatrix s s 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

For Barcelona.

Olympia s s 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

For Kobe.

Banca s— 11,800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,?00 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton, R S N Talat and Co

For Yokohama.

Bunca s— 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

For Hongkong.

Bunca s— 500 cwt one on D N Shroff

Tirol s— 3 cwt genda horns, M M Essabhoy

HIGH COURT.—December 23.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

For Judgement.

775-05—Kanga and P—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India—A F Nicholson.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

680-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others—H Dayabhai.

707-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy M Jeejeebhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Bart—Craigie L and O.

364-00—Craigie L and O—Narronjee Dwarkadas vs Kesserbai and another—Edgelow G and W.

514-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Shridhan Gopinath and others vs Kedarmall Bhuramall—Wadia and G.

315-02—Mantri and Co—Meghraj Gunjaoux vs Fazulbhoy Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

321-02—Bicknell M and M—Bomonjee Rustomjee Irani vs Bai Navazbai and others—Wadia and G.

339-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Liladhur Dh loo and others vs Motabhai Mulla Essabhoy—Thakurdas and Co.

341-02—S B Noble—Rose Consecao Chavis E Silva vs Joseph Augustine Chavis and others—Sorabjee and J and In person.

545-91—Bhaishanker K and G—Calliandjee Shangjibhai vs Raghowjee Vijpal and others—Little and Co.

613-02—Edgelow G and Wadia—Mooljeebhai Fahir bhai and others vs Norman Wright Kemp and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

525-01—In person—Miya Mahomed Rayamoodin vs Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Kurwa—Captain and V and in person.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Bajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S.

365-02—B Raghavjee—Premcore widow vs Kalidas Cullarjee and others—D D Romer.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

For dismissal.

512-02—In person a pauper—Gokulunand Brahmachari vs Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar and others—Bhaishunker K and G.

For consent decree.

876-01—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Khimji Jairam Narronjee and other—D D E, Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes

646-02—Craigie L and O—Cecil Gray vs Amy Rita Gray and another—Crawford B and Co

419-02—Mulla and M—Nanjee Morarjee vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co—Part heard

667-02—Daphtary and J—Mohta Jugaldas vs Jugjeewan Heerjee Balkrishaa V N and K

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R P Mehta Part heard

442-03—Nanuland H—Heerjee Assoo and another vs Multani Vasiamul Assoomul Craigie L and O—Part heard

For trial on preliminary issue

303-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ltd vs The Commercial Union Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

193-00—Mansukhlal J and H—Cursondas vs Moghibai and another—The Nurdus and Co

714-00—Muljee C and J Dwarkadas Huridas and others as Kassibai widow and others—Balkrishna V and K for postponement

36-01—Mansukhlal J and K—Dinanath Vishnu Madgaokar and others vs Muljee Soonderjee—A H D and Co.

899-01—Maganlal J—Rustomjee Ardeshir vs Shroff Pestonjee Dinshaw Kanga—S B Noble.

31-01—Craigie L and O The Commercial Bank of India Bhukundas Lulubhy and others M H Mody.

138-93.—Thakurdas and Co Hajee Laboo Shaik and others vs Ghunchi wood Mahomed—Wadia and G.

114-01—Shamrao and M Fatmabai vs Kazi Kadbudin Khalib—Thakurdas and Co.

415-95—Payne G S and M Jacob Hajee Ebrahim vs The Tokio Marine Insurance Co—S B Noble.

8-02—Thakurdas and Co—Haridas Jewraj vs Dayal Ratansey and another—Tyabjee D and C.

46-02—Mulla and M Aga Mahomed Dalal vs Hajee Abdool Rahman Cragie L and O.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, December 5.

WHEN THE GERMANS CAME TO FRANCE.

The Germans came to France while Mr. Dove was still there, and the engine-driver was at Rouen when they arrived there. On the morning of the day when the German army entered the town, says Mr. Dove, "we received orders to send all the rolling-stock away to Cherbourg. Everything that was on wheels had to go, and all the employes of the depot and station, with their families, fled at the same time. As you may imagine everyone seemed to lose his head, some giving orders one way and some another. M. Baumal, the superintendent, gave orders, but got confused by giving his orders to someone who did not carry them out." As no station master could be found, it fell to Mr. Dove to "clear the town," and in six hours he sent out of Rouen fifty-two train loads of families.

THE CHURCH'S GRAND OLD MEN.

Sunday was a notable date in the Primacy of England. Dr. Temple preached at Canterbury on his eighty-first birthday. More than a hundred years have passed, it is said, since an Archbishop has preached at Canterbury at such a great age, and although it is not easy to verify it, the statement is probably true. But the Primates of All England have been old men for the last hundred years, and two Archbishops in Dr. Temple's lifetime have lived to his own age. The last octogenarian Primate was Dr. Sumner, who died at eighty-two, and he succeeded another octogenarian, Dr. Howley who died at Lambeth Palace a few hours before he would have been eighty-two. Dr. Howley was the Archbishop who rode to Kensington Palace at five o'clock in the morning to tell the Princess Victoria that she was Queen of England, and it is interesting to note that both Queen Victoria's and King Edward's first Primates were in harness at eighty-one.

OLD AGE AND THE PRIMACY.

Old age and the Primacy have run together for generations, and Dr. Benson was the only Archbishop of Canterbury for more than a century who did not live to be seventy. He was 67. Archbishops Howley and Sumner, as stated, were 82. Dr. Longley was 71, and Dr. Tait died within a few days of the same age; Dr. Charles Manners Sutton was 73, and Dr. Moore was 75. From 1783, therefore, to go no farther back, only one Archbishop of Canterbury has not been a septuagenarian; and it is interesting to remember that the one exception was the case of the Primate who died suddenly in Mr. Gladstone's pew at Hawarden Church. More remarkable still, twenty out of the last twenty-eight Primates had been over seventy, and six of them over eighty. It is an almost incredible fact that only eight English Primates have died under seventy since Shakespeare was alive.

THE MAN AT THE DOOR.

Archbishop Sutton was at Lambeth when Dr. Temple was born, and Dr. Temple must often have told the story of how he was appointed. George III. was accomplishing his longest reign—it was in the year of Trafalgar—and one night after the death of Archbishop Moore, Dr. Sutton was entertaining some friends at the Windsor deanery. There was a knock at the door, and the butler announced that a gentleman outside, who would not come in, was anxious to see the Bishop. Impatient at being disturbed, Dr. Sutton hurried to the door to find—the King! "How d'ye do my lord," said King George; "come to tell you that you're Archbishop of Canterbury. D'ye accept? Eh? Eh?" The Bishop bowed, and "All right," said the King. "You've got a party—see all their hats there. Go back to them. Good-night"!

THE FATE OF THE ARCHBISHOPS.

Though it has been thus lightly filled, the Primacy has been a tragic and serious office for some of its possessors. Two Primates have been murdered—one in the cathedral; two have been deprived of the office; one was beheaded by rebels, and another by the State; Cranmer was burned at the stake, another was expelled, and another fled the country on being charged with high treason, though he came back and was made Primate for a second time. One Archbishop of Canterbury has been killed in a siege in the Holy Land, many have been appointed and at once set aside, three Primates have died before consecration, one held the office of Primate for only two months, and twice the men appointed have refused it.

THE PRIMACY AND THE STATE.

Dr. Temple is the first peer of the realm; as Archbishop of Canterbury he stands next in precedence to the members of the Royal House. He is of more importance in the Constitution than the Prime Minister, and his dignities in the House of Lords overshadow those of the Lord Chancellor himself. He has a historic palace and fifteen thousand a year, and no office in the State has a more splendid record of public service. The See of Canterbury has given to England twelve Lord Chancellors, four Lord Treasurers, and one Lord Chief Justice and has given to Rome nine cardinals and eighteen saints. The dignity of the Primacy has not always been unchallenged, and there were frequent and bitter rivalries between the two archbishoprics in generations past; but the story of their quarrels reads strangely in the light of the undoubted supremacy of to-day.

RIVAL PRIMATES.

Six hundred years ago good William Wickane, the Archbishop of York, prayed the Pope to smooth the rough temper of Canterbury, whose official, as Wickane carried his cross through England, had fallen madly upon him, and, "with the aid of Satan and his satellites," broken his cross in pieces. Canterbury's servants, as Wickane entered London, were ready with a band of armed men to attack him with clubs, axes, and swords, and when the northern Primate must pass through his rival's province the "Archbishop, by his officers and servants forbids to give me or mine food, drink, or necessaries for the way; and he also places under interdict the whole country through which I pass. The doors of churches were ordered to be shut in his face, and in that and a hundred little ways the Archbishop added to the gaiety of the churches and to the sorrow of the angels.

THE RECORD OF TWO PEERS.

The Yorkshire sexton who has spoken to six Archbishops of York is probably the only man who can make such a claim, but it is not, after all, a very extraordinary link with the past. We have living in our own time a member of the House of Lords whose father was born before George the Third was King, the two generations thus embracing the longest reigns in English history. The father was alive when the longest reign of an English King began and he lived to see the dawn of the longest reign of an English Queen; the son was alive when the longest reign of an English Queen began, and he lives still now that it has closed. There was living, too, until not long ago the wife of a man who was Lord Chancellor in the Cabinet of Mr. Canning, as well as in the Cabinet of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and there is still a Countess living in an Irish castle who has seen four successors to a historical title since her husband passed away.

FROM CROMWELL TO VICTORIA.

More remarkable still is the case of the two daughters of a baronet, one of whom was nursed by Oliver Cromwell, while the other herself nursed Queen Victoria as a child. It is perhaps the most amazing "link" connecting great events which has ever come to light. The case of an Irish baronet discovered in 1842, whose father had served at the siege of Londonderry in 1689, is not to be compared with that of the two sisters, and these examples make it almost absurd to recall that Lord Salisbury's father was born nine years before the eighteenth century had run its course. And everybody who knows anything of the pension problem in America knows that pensions are being paid every week to widows of soldiers who fought for independence under George Washington.

HOW KING EDWARD HEARD OF BUNKER'S HILL—

King Edward has talked to a man who fought against England at Bunker's Hill in 1775, and not a few living members of the House of Lords have heard the voice in the assembly of a man who was born in Boston when Massachusetts was an English State. George the Fourth saw and talked with two men who fought at Culloden in 1745, and another curious link with the past comes to mind with the mention of the last of the Georges. The Order of the Garter which his father had worn had only been worn by two persons since Charles II., when it came to George IV. at his accession! Of one of the two persons who wore the Order during this long period of time it was said that he figured in the pageants and politics of six reigns. He was at the funeral of Charles II., carried the orb at the coronation of James II., bore the Queen's crown at the crowning of William and Mary, was at the funeral of William, and again carried the orb at the coronations of Queen Anne and the first two Georges. Thus one man figured in five coronations.

—AND SIR WALTER SCOTT OF CROMWELL.

A Lord Chief Justice of England declared in 1787 that he had seen a man who was present at the execution of Charles the first, and Sir Walter Scott's mother, who was living when the Duke of Cambridge was born, repeated to Sir Walter a description of Cromwell's entry into Edinburgh, which she had heard from somebody who had witnessed it—somebody who remarked that the only noticeable feature about Cromwell was the size of his nose! Charles James Fox, who lived to hear of Trafalgar, had an uncle in the Government of 1679 and there was alive in Edinburgh in 1841 a doctor who had attended a patient born eight years before the death of the Merry Monarch. He was a doctor who attended Robert Burns at Mauchline, and despite his long link with the past, died at no great age.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

DR. EDOUARD BRANLY, whose name is well-known in connection with the wireless telegraph as the discoverer of a "coherer," has joined forces with Mr. Victor Popp, a prominent engineer of "compressed air" fame, in France, and they have brought out a new company in France to work the Popp-Branly system of wireless telegraphy. It has offices in the Place de la Madeleine, at the Agence Havas, and also the offices of the "Figaro" and another journal. For months past wireless messages have been interchanged between these posts by means of air wires on the roofs. It is proposed to extend the use of their telegraph to subscribers in different parts of the city. There will be a central station near the Bourse transmitting news to local stations for delivery by cyclists. It is, in fact, to do the work of an "exchange telegraph" at a comparatively small cost.

The new coherer of Branly for the system consists of a steel tripod standing on a steel base, and requires no tapper to readjust it. The feet of the tripod are oxidised by heat in a closed receptacle in a gas furnace. The coat of rust has a certain thickness, procured by the temperature of the furnace. The base resembles a low-crowned silk hat in shape, and is highly polished. The coherer is more sensitive than a tube of metal filings, and is placed on the Morse instrument, whose action decoheres it. The new company also intends to establish a number of maritime posts round France, of which one at Cap Grisnez and another at Cap de la Hague are in progress. Wireless communication across the Mediterranean and Sahara is also contemplated.

According to M. Boule, the fossil flesh-eating mammal found, in the plastic clay of Vaugirard near Issy, France, and affiliated to the fossil pachyhyæna gigantea of the Wahsatch mountains, United States, did not hunt his prey, but lived on the dead bodies of the great pachyderms, his contemporaries. His molars were fitted to crush bones rather than tear flesh.

Measurements of the weight of the human brains by Herr Marchand given in the Saxon Society of Sciences, show that the brains of Hessian men and women weigh respectively 1,400 and 1,275 grammes. The brain weight of a child nine months old is twice that at its birth, and of one three years old six times that at its birth. The brain reaches its full weight about the twentieth year in a man, and some three years earlier in a woman.

Hematogene, the mother substance of the hemoglobine of the chick, was discovered in hens' eggs by Bunge, and it may serve, when the eggs are eaten, to form hemoglobine in the animal which eats it. According to Herr Hartung 100 grammes of yolk of egg contain about nine milligrammes of oxide of iron, and by adding citrate of iron to the food of the hens this quantity can be doubled. It is not yet determined whether the excess of iron occurs in these "feruginous eggs" as a mineral or in combination with albumen, but if the latter, this means of enriching eggs with iron might be useful in medicine, as it would provide a good way of administering iron to patients.

The Parisian police have adopted the method of identifying criminals by the print of their thumbs or palms, and also the foot print, with and without boots, which is considered as good a test, and also helps to bring crime home by comparing it with footprints left by criminals on the ground. Boots cannot altogether prevent such identification, for the mode of walking, or gait, is connected with the footprint.

It has been argued that the valuable and interesting collection of Irish gold ornaments lodged in the British Museum are not of Irish manufacture, though found in Ireland, but Mr. R. Cochrane and the Rev. J. M. M'Keefry prove conclusively in the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland that they were made in Ireland. They are votive offerings, and the golden boat in particular was connected with St. Columba's voyage to Drumceat in 575 or 596 A. D., along with the Scottish King Aedan. Their deliverance from shipwreck may have been the reason for offering the boat.

Commander Wharton, of the Admiralty, has an article in "Nature" stating that Captain Mostyn Field, of H. M. S. "Research," recently discovered an area of magnetic disturbance in the mouth of East Loch Roag, Lewis, the Hebrides. The compass employed was 100 feet above the bottom, and the maximum deviation of the needle west of north was 11 degrees.

Dr. Duerden, in the "Bulletin of the American Museum," remarks that nearly every piece of dead coral in the West Indies is marked by a number of green specks, indicating the tunnels of algas, which, in time, cause disintegration of the whole mass. Lagoons in coral islands are, he thinks, partly owing to these algas boring the coral.

In the experiments by Mr. J. Kenealy, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, at the Jesuit College, Cleveland, Ohio, and made with a coherer such as is used in wireless telegraphy, flashes of lightning have been recorded nine hours before any thunder was heard. It is not apparent whether these flashes were due to thunderstorms beyond the range of hearing or not.

Mr. Edison, in a letter which was read at the recent opening of the Copenhagen Exhibition, said, "I believe that within thirty years nearly all railways will discard steam locomotives and adopt electric motors, and that the electric automobile will displace the horse almost entirely. In the present state of science, there are no known facts by which one can predict any commercial future for aerial navigation." Mr. Edison himself, it may be remembered, is an inventor in the field of electric traction by road and rail, but not in that of aerial navigation, which, were it to become "commercial," would be a serious rival to electric traction. In estimating the value of an expert's judgment it is generally wise to consider his point of view and how his interests lie. It is not only true that the looker-on, the disinterested observer, sees "most" of the game, but he is likely to see it more justly than the partisan or player.

The Lebaudy airship, or flying machine, which resembles, but is double the size, of the Santos Dumont balloon, was recently tried between Bonnieres and La Roche Guyon, and made evolutions in all directions over the woods and fields bordering the Seine, then returned to the starting point.

Londoners who are not engineers hardly understand the nature of the operations for the widening of London Bridge. Some think the sections of wrought iron bridge across the river on iron piers beside the Bridge are the enlargement intended. These, we understand, are to relieve the traffic while the Bridge is being widened.

M. Prudhomme, Director of Agriculture in Madagascar, believes that tea can be cultivated in almost the whole of the island, but especially on the East Coast, which is moist and rainy.

Sir William Roberts-Austen, K.C.B., F.R.S., chemist to the Royal Mint, who died lately, was a painstaking and intelligent experimenter, as well as a praiseworthy man. He was not so distinguished in science as his master and predecessor, Graham, the celebrated chemist, but he did good original work in metallurgy, more especially with alloys. His purple alloy attracted popular attention when it was first shown. A purple metal was a novelty.

An international exhibition of photography is to be held next year in Moscow. It is to comprise the scientific, artistic, and industrial applications of photography.

The third international congress of mathematicians is to be held at Heidelberg in 1904.

The supply of fresh air in hospital wards has been ventilated of late in the Press with an insistence which suggests that there may be real grievance calling for remedy. We may dismiss the allegations that draughts cause patients to develop pneumonia; but the actual discomfort which results from too direct a current of fresh and often cold air may well have a prejudicial effect on the sick. Moreover, the very existence of such currents of air testifies to an absence of scientific methods of dealing with the question of ventilation. It is possible to renew the [illegible] of wards as often as is required without the introduction of large quantities of cold air from the outside, and to turn windows into permanent inlets is an unscientific proceeding—a relic, in fact, of pre-[illegible]itary days, utterly unworthy of the actual state of [illegible]e science. This point should receive the attention of the authorities, for the comfort of patients is almost of as much importance as their treatment.

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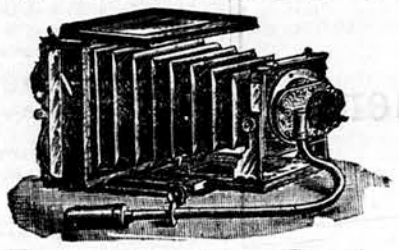

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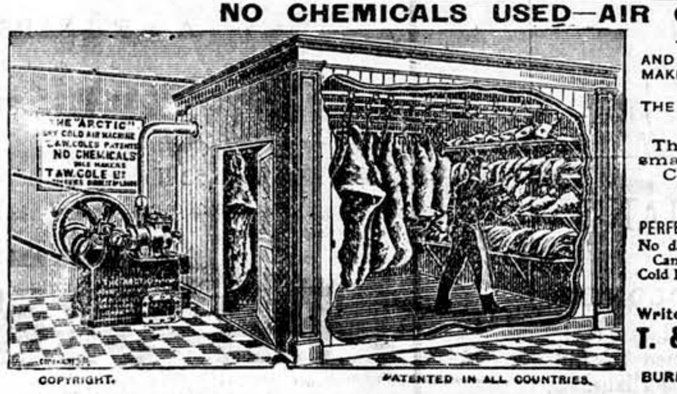

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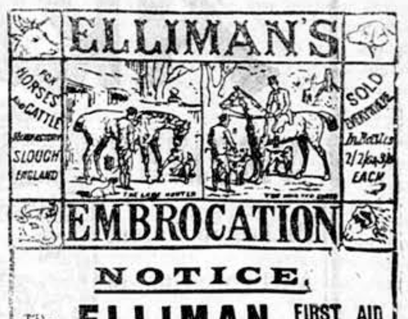

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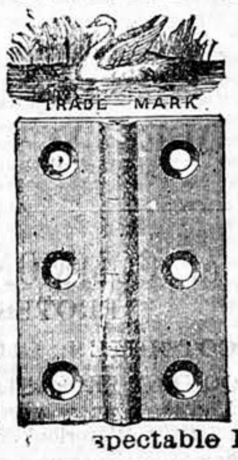

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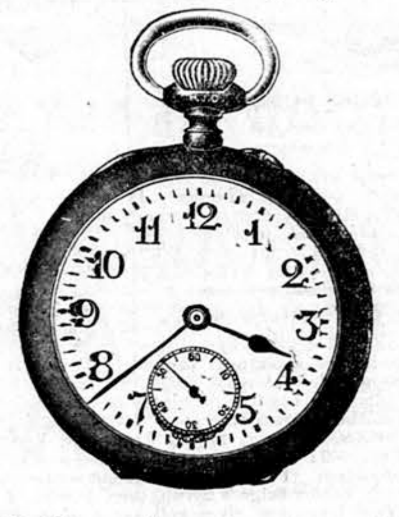

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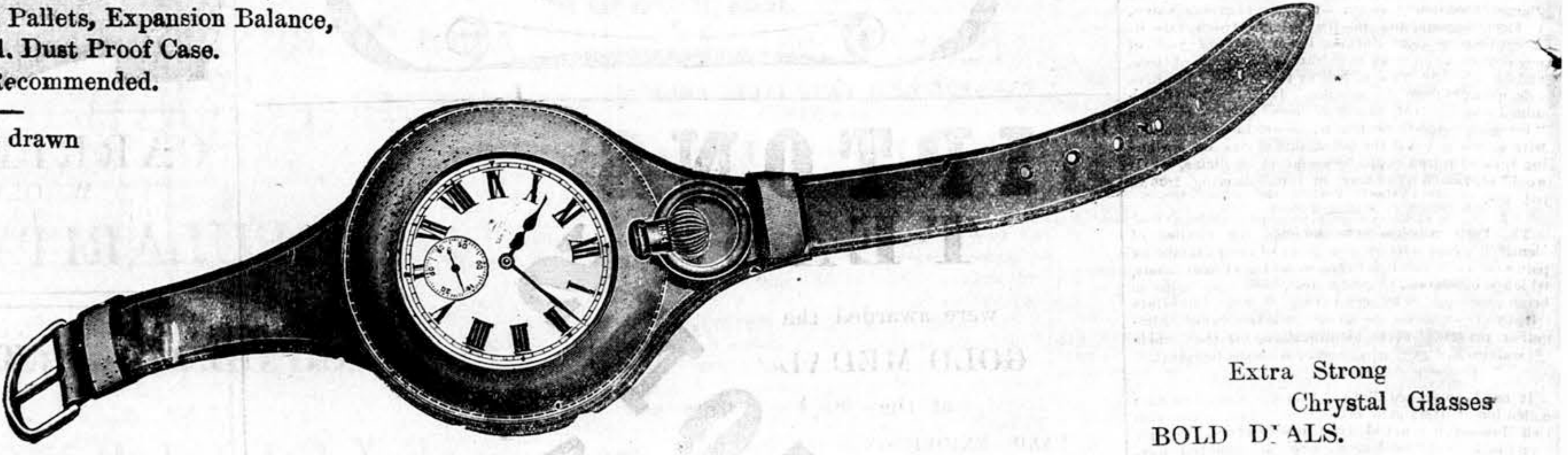

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